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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1881.

WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE.
AND COLOURED PICTURE } By Post, 6d.



MEETING AT STAFFORD HOUSE TO PROTEST AGAINST THE CHANGE IN THE TARTANS OF THE HIGHLAND REGIMENTS.—SEE PAGE 198.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th inst., at Shortlands, Kent, the wife of Mr. Thomas Boucher, of a daughter.

On the 22nd inst., at 55, Manchester-street, W., the Viscountess Lewisham, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst., at the Church of St. Bartholomew, Winchester, by the Rev. J. Thurburn, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. J. Charles Cox, brother of the bridegroom, Henry Fisher Cox, of Shortlands, Kent, to Jane Thomson, daughter of the late Macgregor Laird.

On the 16th inst., at the parish church, Woodford, Essex, by the Rev. Albert Hughes, the Rector, cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. A. Gray M. Island, William Oldham Rew, eldest son of Henry Newton Rew, of Anerley Park, Anerley, to Lydia Marquinhos, eldest daughter of the late Andrew Julien Case, formerly of New York, and eldest stepdaughter of Alfred A. Wheeler, of The Rookery, Woodford.

DEATH.

On the 18th inst., at her residence, Bath, Eliza, widow of the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere, aged 82.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 5.

SUNDAY, FEB. 27.	
Quinquagesima.	St. James's, noon. Rev. Francis Garden, the Sub-Dean.
Morning Lessons: Gen. ix. 1-20; Mark iii. 13. Evening Lessons: Gen. xii. or xiii.; Rom. ix. 19.	Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, the Sub-Dean.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Cadman; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. T. M. Macdonald, Rector of Kersall Moor.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. Stokoe, Head-Master of King's College School; 7 p.m., Hon. and Rev. G. W. Bourke, Rector of Pulborough, Chichester.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.	
MONDAY, FEB. 28.	
New moon, 11.32 a.m.	Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m.	Actuaries' Institute, 7 p.m.
British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m. (discussion on the Existing Law of Light and Air).	Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. E. Street on "Thirteenth-Century Architecture—France").
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Sir R. Temple on the Frontier of Tibet).	Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Snaresbrook, anniversary, City Terminus Hotel, 11 a.m.
TUESDAY, MARCH 1.	
Shrove Tuesday.	Biblical Archaeology Society, 8.30 p.m. (Rev. Dr. Löwy on Ancient Jewish Writings on Ants; Professor E. Schrader on the Abydene and the Book of Daniel).
St. David, Archbishop of Menevia, Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.	Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
British Orphan Asylum, Slough, annual festival (the Duke of Connaught in the chair).	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. N. Cust on the Languages of South Africa).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on the Blood).	Royal Albert Hall, 8 p.m., Grand Welsh Festival.
Medical and Surgical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.	Yacht-Racing Association, Langham Hotel, 5 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Girder Bridges; Sir William Thomson on Tide Gauges, &c.).	
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.	
Ash Wednesday. Beginning of Lent.	Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Pope Leo XIII. born, 1810.	Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.
Accession of Alexander II., Czar of Russia, 1855.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Sir William Thomson on Lighthouse Characteristics).
Outsiders' Hall Lecture.	Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Handel's "Messiah").
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.	
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.	
THURSDAY, MARCH 3.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Rev. W. Houghton on the Picture Origin of Cuneiform Characters).	Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Papers by Mr. S. G. Shattock, Professor F. J. Bell, C. B. Clarke, and Rev. R. Boog Watson).
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.	Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Mrs. Woltenholme Elmy on the Criminal Code in its Relation to Women).
Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. B. Walton on Steep Gradients versus Heavy Works).	Chemical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. E. Street on "Thirteenth-Century Architecture—England").	Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor Ayrton on the Production of Electricity, postponed from Jan. 20).	Society of Antiquaries, elections, 8.30 p.m.
	Bach Choir, first concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
	Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
FRIDAY, MARCH 4.	
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Sir William Thomson on his New Navigational Sounding-Machine and Depth-Gauge).	News-vendors' Benevolent Institution, annual festival, Willis's Rooms.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Sir William Thomson on Elasticity as possibly a Mode of Motion, 9 p.m.).	Library Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Bruce on F. A. Elbert's View of a Librarian's Education).
Archæological Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. W. White on Cheap Churches).	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. M. Maclean on the Results of British Rule in India).
Theological Society, 8 p.m.	Lincolnshire Agricultural Society Horse Show.
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Costa's "Naaman").	Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, MARCH 5.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. S. Poole on Ancient Egypt).	Ladies' Sanitary Association, 5.30 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on Blood and its Circulation).
Royal Academy, Exhibition of Old Masters closed.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
FEB. 26.	30.953	35.8	27.8	75	10	40.3	27.5	NNW. S. SE.	255
27.	30.857	37.9	34.6	78	10	40.0	35.9	SE. ESE.	329
28.	30.767	38.0	35.4	91	9	41.0	34.8	SE.	114
29.	30.880	36.0	35.3	78	10	44.0	34.0	SE.	63
30.	30.902	36.9	36.4	78	10	41.6	34.0	ESE. ENE.	74
MARCH 1.	30.931	42.0	39.6	72	10	46.3	37.9	E. NE.	63
2.	30.916	36.0	34.5	75	10	43.3	36.2		7

* Dew. † Instrument not working.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.905	29.725	29.703	29.921	29.912	30.008
Temperature of Air	36.2	38.2	38.4	37.0	36.9	42.1
Temperature of Evaporation	32.0	35.3	38.2	31.6	31.7	37.9
Direction of Wind	NNW.	SE.	SE.	SE.	ESE.	ENE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 5.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 51	1 30	1 58	2 20	2 40	3 14	3 45

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR
TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton on Sundays at 8.30 p.m.
EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY
SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Galleries, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the Pullman Car Train.
(By order) J. P. KILGOUR, General Manager.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—THE EXHIBITION OF
WORKS BY THE OLD MASTERS and BY DECEASED MASTERS of the BRITISH SCHOOL, including a Collection of Drawings by John Flaxman, R.A., is NOW OPEN Daily from Nine till Seven, One Shilling. Catalogues, Sixpence; or bound in cloth, with French, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings. N.B. The Exhibition is lighted at dusk.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERIES.—Messrs. THOS. AGNEW and SON'S ANNUAL EXHIBITION of high class WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by Living and Deceased Masters, now open from Ten till Five daily. Admission, including Catalogues, 1s.—39, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL
(Tenth season), ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, at Half-past Three o'clock precisely (to conclude at a quarter past Five). Vocalist, Miss Orridge. Stalls, 6s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; Chappell and Co., 20, New Bond-street; A. Hays, 4, Royal Exchange Buildings; and 26, Old Bond-street; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

THE BACH CHOIR.—Patron, her Majesty the Queen.
Musical Director and Conductor, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. FIRST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT, THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, at Eight o'clock, ST. JAMES'S HALL. "Cantata, Ich hatte viel Bekümmernis" (J. Seb. Bach); Anthem (Eight Parts), "In Thee, O Lord," unpublished (W. S. Bennett); Gloria from "Messe Solenne," in D (Guerbani); Requiem for Mignon (Schumann); Finale from "Lorelei" (Mendelssohn), &c. Principal Vocalists—Miss Hope (Gleim, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Sandley. Principal Violin, Mr. J. T. Carradine. Subscription for the Three Concerts, 41 11s. 6d., 41 1s., and 15s. Single Tickets, Stalls, 12s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 6s., 3s., and 2s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; Mitchell's Royal Library, 38, Old Bond-street; Chappell and Co., 20, New Bond-street; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,
THE TURQUOISE RING, by G. W. Godfrey, Music by Lionel Benson. A New Musical Sketch, OUR INSTITUTE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and a New Second Piece, ALL AT SEVEN, by Arthur Law, Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight, Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s.

MASKELEYNE and COOKE.—IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—Until further notice, the ENTERTAINMENT at the EGYPTIAN HALL will be given as follows:—EVERY AFTERNOON at Three; and on Tuesday Evening, Thursday Evening, and Saturday Evening at Eight, making Six Morning and Three Evening Performances in each week. This alteration is made to meet the increasing demand for seats at the fashionable Matinees. For further particulars see Daily Papers.
W. MORRIS, Manager.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THE CUP.—THE CORSIAN BROTHERS.—Alfred Pennington's Tragedy, THE CUP, at 7.45.—Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Irving, Mr. Terriss. THE CORSIAN BROTHERS, at 9.30.—Mr. Irving, Box Office (Mr. Hurst), open 10 to 5. Seats booked by letter or telegram. THE CUP every Saturday Morning.

POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK, FEBRUARY 26, 1881.

The publication of the Thin Paper Edition of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS being for the present week suspended, subscribers will please to notice that copies of this Number forwarded abroad must be prepaid according to the following rates:—

Africa, West Coast of	2d	Gibraltar	2d
Alexandria	2d	Greece	2d
Australia	2d	Holland	2d
Austria	2d	India	3d
Belgium	2d	Italy	2d
Brazil	2d	Jamaica	2d
Canada	2d	Mauritius	2d
Cape of Good Hope	2d	New Zealand	2d
China, via Brindisi	3d	Norway	2d
via United States	2d	Russia	2d
Constantinople	2d	Spain	2d
Denmark	2d	Sweden	2d
France	2d	Switzerland	2d
Germany	2d	United States	2d

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1881.

It is not without deep pain, nor altogether without a sense of relief verging close upon pleasure, that Englishmen will have witnessed the Parliamentary proceedings of the week just ended. Legislative coercion, in any shape, or applicable to any part of the Queen's Dominions, is an object which, in itself however necessary, is extremely disagreeable. We may be glad when the task has been performed, more especially so when there is almost immediately before us an end to be realised upon which our hearts have been set—a measure of enfranchisement, of conciliation, and, we cannot but hope, of life, activity, and prosperity to those of our compatriots destined to receive it at our hands. Nevertheless, we cannot but regret that the attitude of the Irish people has constrained Parliament to preface with a gruff reproof the kind and genial things which it longs to say to them. The fact is the more lamentable, inasmuch as it has only been by a wide deviation from its ordinary and traditional methods that the less genial part of its business has been transacted by the House of Commons. The feelings of the by-standers may have partaken in an appreciable degree of what we call the sentimental. They may even be condemned by the judgment of pure reason as comparatively frivolous. But be this as it may, the means by which the dispatch of "urgent" business has been effected are so novel, so seemingly arbitrary, so contrary to those with which we have been familiar in modern times, that we cannot but mourn over the cruel necessity that has imposed upon the Legislature so sad a duty. That necessity, however, has not been of its own making, nor its own seeking. It is the creation of a section of the Home-Rule Party which, not content with offering such opposition to the measures reluctantly brought in by the Liberal Government, in the usual way, strove to make all business in the House of Commons impossible, and to bring the dearest Institution of the British people into popular contempt. They have been worsted in their enterprise, but not without inflicting ghastly wounds upon their opponent. We have to thank them for having been compelled to have recourse to weapons of political warfare which we would fain have left untried and untouched; and if they have suffered in the struggle a considerable abridgment of their legislative privileges and powers, they suffer in common with the majority of the House, and they have themselves only to thank for it.

We are full of hope, however, that the mischief they have done to the framework of Parliamentary regulations

is rather ephemeral than lasting. No doubt, the rules of Debate in the House of Commons have been and still are capable of great improvement. They were invented in times when the arbitrary temper of the Crown unscrupulously encroached upon the political liberties of the people. They were meant as an effective defence against the First Estate of the Realm. They favoured obstruction, or, perhaps we may more correctly say, they traced out the possibilities of obstruction, with a view to defeat, or at any rate to resist, the strategy of the Court of those days. They were not meant for the exigencies which now exist. Many of them are, to all intents and purposes, obsolete, and in the ordinary business of legislation from year to year some of them are even mischievous. But the revision of the rules of Debate which have obtained until now should be reserved for quieter times—that is to say, if such rules are to prevail in regard to the common business assigned to Parliament. We shall not always have to deal, it may be hoped, with an essentially and avowedly obstructive party. Exceptional excitement will, no doubt, be followed by exceptional calm. The doctrine of "urgency" bids fair, we think, to die out with the occasion which gave it birth. But, quite irrespective of that doctrine, the waste of public time resulting from our mode of securing the rights of minorities is (as anyone intimately conversant with Parliamentary practice knows) simply enormous. Coupled with an enlarged and yearly enlarging scope of public business, the machine, unless thoroughly overhauled, will, at no very distant time, come to a standstill, owing exclusively to its own cumbersome. The rough and ready rules which have been recently forged with a view to frustrate organised obstruction must hereafter undergo searching revision, together with the whole system with which they are associated, and will, we are confident, give to no future Governments the unrestricted authority which, for very obvious reasons, have been given to this.

The Debates in the House of Lords, chiefly concerning Eastern Affairs, although far from copious, will doubtless prove useful. There, although the debating power of the Government may be fully equal to the defensive efforts imposed upon it, its adherents are largely outnumbered in votes. But public information and that accuracy of judgment which is based upon it are much indebted to the discussions which take place in the Upper House. We are getting to be more intimately acquainted with the springs of diplomatic action, both in regard to South Eastern Europe and to our Indian policy on the North-West Frontiers, than it is probable we should have done under present circumstances, through the medium of the Representative House. Several problems which will have to be solved within the present year are being made clearer by the discussions of the Peers. The general bearing of this or the other policy can by that means be more readily ascertained. At present, it may be said, affairs both here and all the world over are in a state of flux as to details. The public knows as yet but little of them. They are subject, of course, to all kinds of variation. But, on the whole, and in spite of the unlooked-for circumstances which successively crop up and awaken alarm, we cannot fail to observe with pleasure the progress—slow and intermittent though it be—of rightful aims in the general government of the Empire. We shall have to pay dearly for our mistakes, and especially for those of them which have been occasioned by indefensible ambition. But, if present Financial prospects hold good, we shall discharge our liabilities sooner than we had anticipated. A too roseate view of the future it would be foolish to take, and might easily prove illusory in the end. But things are working on towards amelioration; and every obstacle overcome—and many have been overcome—places us nearer to the enviable condition of having dull annals because we have no striking history.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Advocates, held yesterday week in the Parliament House, Edinburgh, Mr. A. S. Kinnear was unanimously elected Dean of Faculty, in the room of Lord Fraser, who held the office before his elevation to the Bench.

The state of Ireland being at this moment a topic of most anxious political discussion and inquiry, it is worth while to direct attention, though not for the first time, to the admirable compendium of Irish statistics, now in the thirty-eighth year of its annual publication, by Messrs. Alexander Thom and Co., of Dublin. We only wish that England, Scotland, and Wales were provided with any work so complete and precise in this kind of information as "Thom's Official Directory" is with reference to the sister island; besides which, it contains all the merely official and formal notices, lists, and catalogues, belonging to the United Kingdom in general, which are to be found in the best London almanacs; with a Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, Civil Service List, Clergy List, Army and Navy List, Law List, Parliamentary, Diplomatic, University, and other important branches of contemporary nomenclature. The County Directory of Ireland, with its minute local statistics of landed property, houses, and population, should be a store of knowledge especially valuable at this time for the investigation of those difficult questions now before the Legislature. The quantities and different kinds of agricultural produce and of live stock, the number and size of farms, the rental and valuation, are set forth in comparative tables extending over a series of past years. Fisheries, inland navigation, railways, banking deposits—in short, all the concerns that may serve to indicate the condition of material prosperity in every part of Ireland, are described with equal precision. It is a volume full of instruction, as well as a perfect Directory for Dublin and the whole country.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I do not know whether the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* has yet reached the letter T. Owing to circumstances over which I have no control, I only possess the first volume of that colossal monument of contemporary erudition; and am thus in worse case than he who read in Hudibras the "Story of the Bear and the Fiddle," which is "Begun, but broke off in the middle." But when the *Encyclopædia Britannica* does come to T—if it have not already come there—I hope to find in it a tolerably exhaustive article on the subject of the Tartans of the Highland clans.

I have been terribly exercised about plaids and philibegs, sporrans and "skene-dhus," all the week. All my books of reference played me false in my quest for information touching the history and mystery of the Garb of old Gaul. Even the seldom-failing *Chambers's Book of Days* has no reference in its voluminous index either to "tartan" or to "plaid." So I was fain to repair to the reading-room of the British Museum, where the intelligence and courtesy of the officials soon indicated to me the whereabouts of much Tartan lore. They brought me "The Scottish Gael," and the works of the learned Logan, and, in particular, two huge folios full of lithographic effigies, highly coloured, of the costumes of all the Highland sept. This is a work executed about five-and-thirty years ago by the late Mr. R. R. McIan. I think that we once had a little discussion in this column as to whether he was a Scot or a Welshman.

Mr. McIan was quite Highlander enough for me on the occasion of my visiting the Pantheon of Learning in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. I came back murmuring scraps of broken Gaelic; and that night, I fancy, I must have babbled of Glen Tilt. But what business, you may ask, was the antique "breacan" of mine? Why did I pore over the big books in the Museum reading-room until the fog forbade further study? It is true that the Electric Light speedily made the vast expanse lighter than an ordinary London day; but the Electric Light is to me a quivering light and a cold light. It makes my eyeballs throb; and I cannot read by it with comfort.

I wished to gather as much information as I could about the "breacan" or Highland dress, because I was going to a meeting of Highland Chiefs and others, to be held in the evening in the historic hall of Stafford House, under the auspices of the Duke of Sutherland, to protest against the threatened interference by the authorities of the War Office with the pattern of the tartans worn by our gallant Highland regiments—tartans which have been untampered with for more than a hundred years. Authority, bent on meddling and muddling, wishes to merge all the existing regimental tartans in one fantastic and unhistoric plaid, called the "Hunting Stuart," which, I am informed, was devised some twenty years ago by an amiable enthusiast known as the Comte d'Albanie, who fancied himself to be a lineal descendant of the unhappy Prince Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender.

But the Scottish Chiefs very strongly object to the tartans of the kilted regiments being interfered with. In the hall of Stafford House I was aware of the Scottish Lion; and he wagged his tail and roared terribly. The Fiery Cross was borne round the hall, and I shook in my shoes. What business had I, a Saxon "pock-pudding," to be there? Dim reminiscences of "Rob Roy" arose; and I expected every moment to see Helen Macgregor make her appearance on the first-floor landing, and give orders (formidable female!) that every Sassenach present should be forthwith chopped to pieces with Highland claymores, bundled up in plaids, and flung into the ornamental water in St. James's Park. When Lord Archibald Campbell, in the peroration to an animated speech, drew his dirk, and, kissing that lethal weapon, swore to defend the tartan, I feared that the worst was coming, and that Culloden was about to be avenged on the bodies of the few Southrons "on hand." All, however, ended happily. It was unanimously and enthusiastically decided to present to her Majesty a petition against any alteration of the regimental tartans; and the proceedings came to a close by the playing of many pibrochs by the assembled pipers of numerous Princes and Chieftains, all clad, as were the majority of their feudal lords, in full and gorgeous Highland array. A curious spectacle in all its aspects. Would it not be better to refrain from wounding the national susceptibilities of a gallant people who have, in every quarter of the globe, heroically fought our battles, and to let the tartans alone?

I am very glad indeed to find that the Hot Food Supply Association, whose object is to sell to the labouring poor, notably those employed in the docks and in the factories round about eastern London, rations of hot, wholesome, well-cooked victuals, have made a practical beginning of their excellent and beneficent scheme. The Association commenced operations last Monday by sending ten trucks or barrows into the streets, all the barrows being provided with the necessary appliances, and fitted with an ingenious heating apparatus; and if the public come forward to help the enterprise in the outset (it should not be long ere it becomes self-supporting) the Association will be able to put fifty trucks, with a due contingent of "fourgons" or provision vans for the supply of the barrows, on the road.

Cocoa and coffee, bread-and-butter and cake, hot soup, not too highly peppered, and slices of tinned meats, are among the refreshments which, according to the accounts in the papers, the Hot Food Supply Association are selling just now. But I am an enthusiast in this matter (I do not see that there is much use in your being alive after you are fifty years of age if you are not enthusiastic about something or another); and I want the Association to try the experiment of offering to the labouring poor penny and twopenny rations of

hot macaroni, prepared with dripping and grated cheese; of "polenta," or Indian corn porridge with dripping, and garnished with bits of meat; of "risotto" or boiled rice, accommodated with dripping and cheese and a little saffron; and especially of "kibobs," or "khubabs," à la Turque or à l'Indienne.

The recipe for cooking the first is simple enough. Get all the scraps and trimmings and "block ornaments" of fresh meat that you can from the butcher's shop. Classify the odds and ends of flesh, and impale them in penny, three-halfpenny, and twopenny bits, according to their size, on spits. Roast them over a clear charcoal fire (the Turks cook by preference in the open air). When your "kibobs" are "done" a golden brown, season them with salt, pepper, and finely-chopped onions. Serve on little wooden skewers, from which you can nibble the "kibobs" as easily as an American lady nibbles the hot-buttered green Indian corn from the cob.

Mem.: When I was at Constantinople during the Conference, just before the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war, I was in wretched health; and the *cuisine* at the Hotel at Pera, where I lived, was even wretcheder. When I was hungry (which was seldom), I used to cross the Bridge of Bouts over the Golden Horn into Stamboul, and eat "kibobs" off a skewer at one of the little cook-shops round about the Bezesteen. Turkish cookery is clean, wholesome, and palatable. After the "kibobs" I would have a pennyworth of sweetstuff (Turkish lollipops are delicious) and a cup of coffee; and the entire repast, including a lump of bread, never cost more than sevenpence-halfpenny. One did not save money, however, by patronising the Stamboul "slap-bang" shops; as the Perote hotel-keepers charge so much a day for board and lodging, whether the guest takes his meals at the table d'hôte or not.

"E. R.," writing from Ryde, observes, "I think you are hard on 'Atlas' in re the term 'bar sinister.' I grant that strictly it is a solecism to apply the term dexter or sinister to a Bar, which, being a diminutive of the fess, runs straight across the field: also that the device borne as a mark of illegitimacy is a Bâton, and not a Bar: nevertheless, 'Bar Sinister' is a term in general use to express a flaw in pedigree, and it is used continually in that sense, alike by those who do and by those who do not understand heraldry." I have no remembrance of being "hard" on "Atlas." I simply asked the question, "What is a Bar Sinister?" and I will tell my correspondent why I asked it. It happened that in the course of a letter to a next-door neighbour of mine I used the expression "Bar Sinister." Straightway did my neighbour, who is learned in heraldry as in most other arts and mysteries, bitterly rebuke me for the slip that I had made. It subsequently turned out that my neighbour had been reprehended for the self-same solecism by a member of the awful College of Arms itself:—A real live Herald, whom I once had the honour to gaze down upon, radiant in his tabard, and to wonder and tremble at in the Chapel of St. George, at Windsor, at the marriage of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. Are the dicta of St. Benet's-hill, Doctors'-commons, to be gainsaid?

There has been, according to the *Times*, a terrible disquietude of the popular mind at Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, owing to the announcement that the authorities were about to propose to the Central Government of the canton to sell the famous Schaffhausen onyx, for which a rich collector (Mr. Burnand's "Colonel," I will be bound; or else some silver-mine plutocrat from Nevada, with a thousand dollars a minute) has offered a large sum. An energetic protest will, it is understood, be made against the proposal to dispose of so interesting a memento of Swiss history for the enrichment of a foreign museum.

Sell the Schaffhausen Onyx! As well one might propose to sell the Koh-i-noor or the Great Hoggarty Diamond! The precious agate in question, which is of Greek or Roman origin, is part of the spoil of that renowned battle of Grandson, in which, on the 3rd of March, 1476, the Helvetic troops so thoroughly beat Charles the Bold and all his Burgundians. Who has not read the story of the Swiss soldiers falling on their knees in prayer, as was the custom of their nation at the beginning of a battle, and receiving on their lances the charge of the Burgundian horse, who mistook their attitude of genuflection for one of submission? Sadly "sold" was Charles the Bold. He was compelled to fly for his life across the mountains, with only five followers, leaving his camp in the hands of the victorious Swiss. The "loot" included, besides over a hundred pieces of cannon, regalia, jewels, gold and silver, and rich hangings. "On that day gold and diamonds were dealt out to the Swiss by handfuls." I would I had been there.

In the House of Peers on Tuesday the Earl of Dunraven moved a resolution in favour of opening national museums and picture-galleries on Sundays. Earl Granville, the Earl of Rosebery, the Duke of Somerset, and Lord Thurlow spoke ably and eloquently in support of the motion. The Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Archbishop of Canterbury as ably and eloquently opposed it. As a matter of course, the resolution was rejected; although the smallness of the majority is somewhat surprising. It was only forty-one to thirty-four votes. To be sure, the House was a very thin one.

The entire question of Sunday opening and Sunday closing is as full of thorns and brambles as that celebrated hedge in the nursery rhyme into which (the hedge, not the rhyme) the gentleman who deemed himself "so wondrous wise" jumped, to the scratching out of both his eyes. Be assured that I do not intend to handle, here, the thorny Sunday question. I and my brethren in journalism have to beat out the question on a sterner threshing floor, where the hardest of knocks are given and taken.

Still, I may just note one minor point in the venerable Lord Shaftesbury's argument against the motion. "The Art-Galleries and Museums," remarked his Lordship, "had been accessible to the people of Paris for years; yet the people to whom those ennobling and enlightening influences were open were the very people who burnt the Hôtel de Ville and the Tuileries. So much did art and science by the opening of galleries and museums do for the cultivation of the minds of the people of Paris."

Thus the good Lord Shaftesbury. *Per contra*, observed the bold Lord Rosebery: "The burning of the Tuileries and the Hôtel de Ville had been referred to; but he had never heard that those who committed the crimes of the Commune were identified as habitual attendants at museums and galleries."

Mem.: I wonder whether either the Noble Lord who was for and the Noble Lord who was against the motion remembered a little poem, written by Victor Hugo shortly after the burning of the Art Library of the Louvre on that dreadful day in May, 1871. The bard, whose entry on his eightieth year all France, and, I may say, the whole lettered world, is about to celebrate, indignantly apostrophises an imaginary workman, whom he assumes to have been a participant in the crime of burning down the Louvre Library: "Wretch, dolt, monster, ogre, catiff, Goth, Ostrogoth, Visigoth, Hun, Vandal, Philistine!" shrieks, in effect, the exasperated lyrist, "what have you done? what outrage have you not committed on civilisation?" To which the supposititious "proletarian" replies in just four words:—"Je ne sais pas lire." I can't read. Surely, the response is as pregnant with matter for cogitation as the cry of Sterne's stalling, "I can't get out." It is ignorance that burns down libraries and museums.

But good luck, in any case, to the Duke of Somerset, who incidentally mentioned that "with regard to the library of the British Museum, that could not be conveniently opened on Sunday, as the proper attendants of the reading-room would have to be present, or the whole place would be in confusion. Moreover, the library was not a place for recreation so much as a place for study." That concluding sentence of his Grace of Somerset ought to be printed in letters of gold, and framed and glazed, and hung up in the vestibule of the Reading-Room.

When the late Sir Henry Ellis, the then Chief Librarian, gave me, more than thirty years ago, a ticket of admission to the Old Reading-Room, it seemed a place frequented by very severe students, indeed. The number of readers was comparatively few; and they were chiefly elderly, and given to whiteness or to baldness of poll. Stay; there was one wonderful old lady in a turban; and another in a black silk *capuchon*, beneath which only a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles were visible. There was a peculiarly musty, palæontological odour about the Old Reading-Room; and legends were current as to there being an insect peculiar to the place—the *pulex literarius*, a cross between a bookworm and a scorpion. In this venerable company I felt so young that, at first, I felt ashamed to order any but old books—Dugdale's "Monasticon," Baker's "Chronicles," Selden's "Titles of Honour," Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity," Harrington's "Oceana"—good, sound, dry-as-dust reading of that kind.

But when I went (as noted in another paragraph) to Great Russell-street a few days since I found the Reading-Room presenting quite a gay and festive appearance. The immense rotunda was so crowded with readers that it was with the greatest difficulty that a good-natured official could point out a vacant seat for me; and I found among my nearest neighbours young gentlemen—ay, and young ladies—dressed in the height of fashion. Surely, this must be a very studious age!

Yes; it must be exceedingly studious, seeing that at the recent presentation of commissions by the Duke of Cambridge to the outgoing gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, prizes were given for proficiency in fortification and military drawing; in classics and riding; in mathematics and mechanics; in chemistry and physics; in drill exercises and gymnastics; in landscape drawing and military topography; in Italian, French, and German. And please remember that the average age of the cadets examined was nineteen years and six months. Otherwise his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief did not seem to think that the general body of the cadets had been during the last term quite so industrious or quite so well behaved as they might have been; and he administered to these young gentlemen what is technically known as "a good wiggling." There are good years and bad years in most public schools; but the good ones largely preponderate.

There should be a strong muster of Transatlantic, as well as of English, collectors at the approaching sale of the artistic and literary belongings of the late Tom Taylor, in the Great Rooms at Christie's. As bibliomaniacs and "fanciers" of chalcography the Americans are rapidly beating us out of the field. The engravings, drawings, and pictures belonging to the eminent scholar, dramatist, and critic deceased, are to be sold on Tuesday, March the Eighth; and the library (I should say a very rare and valuable one) will be brought to the hammer on Friday, March the Eleventh, and the day following. Multitudes of people who did not know Tom Taylor personally will be naturally anxious to know what manner of man he was in his scholarly and æsthetic nature; and in the majority of instances that which a man of taste collects is a tolerably sure index to what he is intellectually like. I mean, of course, systematic collection, extending over a long course of years. Sir Gorgius Midas goes down to Messrs. Vellum and Wholecalf and purchases a library *en bloc*: "Plenty of County Histories and Encyclopædias, and sech like, with gilt hedges and hall that. D'ye 'ear? Hay?" But, while we revere Sir Gorgius for the sake of his millions, do we recognise him as a Collector? Scarcely, I think. Taste and culture cannot be purchased for cash, net.

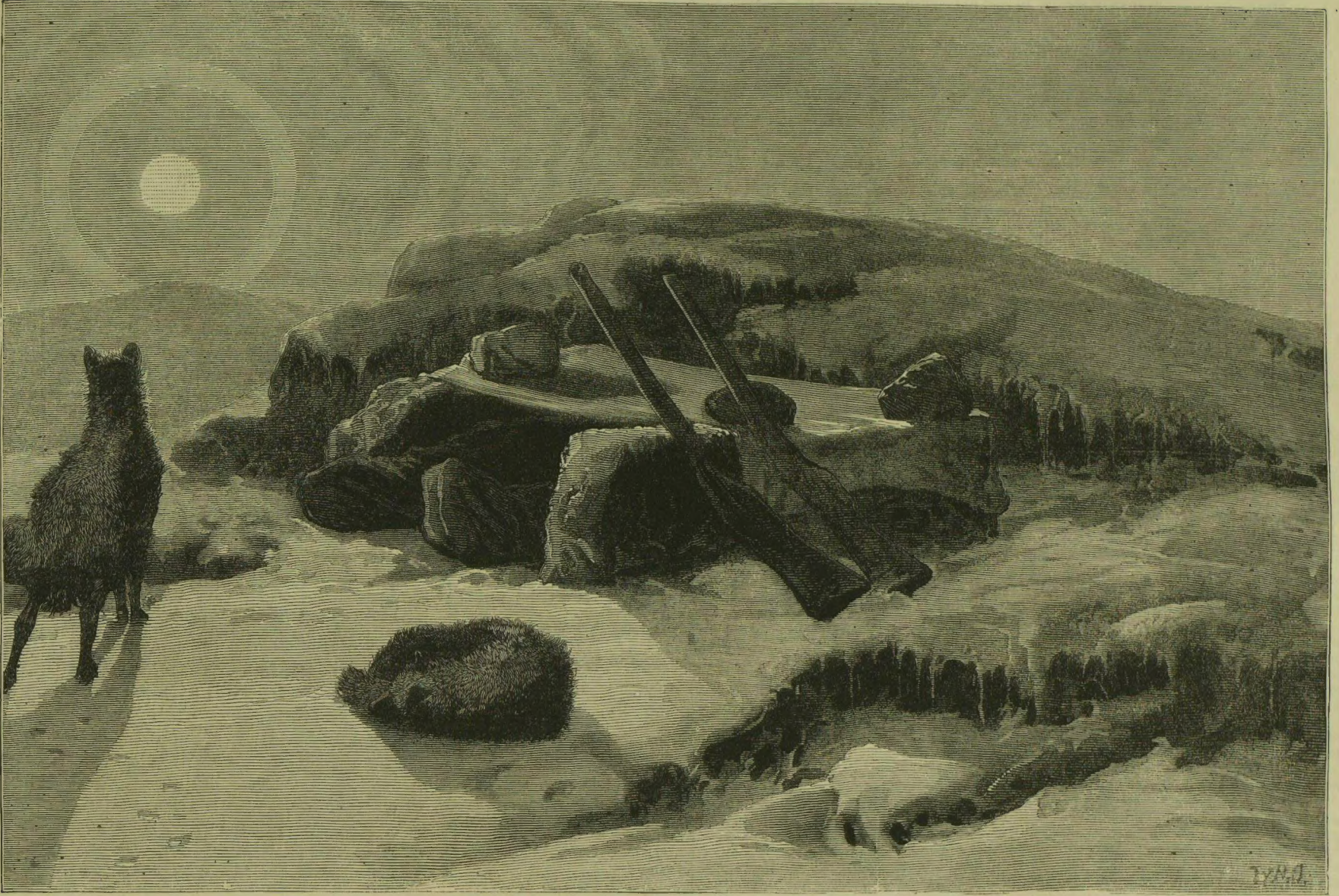
Of what was Herr Teufelsdröckh's library composed? We have a glimpse of it in the "Characteristics" chapter of the "Sartor." "Of his boundless Learning and how all reading and literature in most known tongues from Sanscrit to Doctor Lingard, from your Oriental Shasters and Talmuds and Korans, with Cassini's Siamese Fables and Laplace's *Mécanique Céleste* down to Robinson Crusoe and the Belfast Town and Country Almanack, are familiar to him, we shall say nothing." In that quiet touch of the Irish almanack is there not something subtly suggestive of the literary characteristics of Carlyle? "Which is the best fish sauce?" asked the gastronomic neophyte. "All sauces are good for fish," replied the gastronome, who was also a philosopher. Had Mr. Carlyle deigned to answer a question as to which were the books he chiefly read, he might have replied, "All books."

G. A. S.

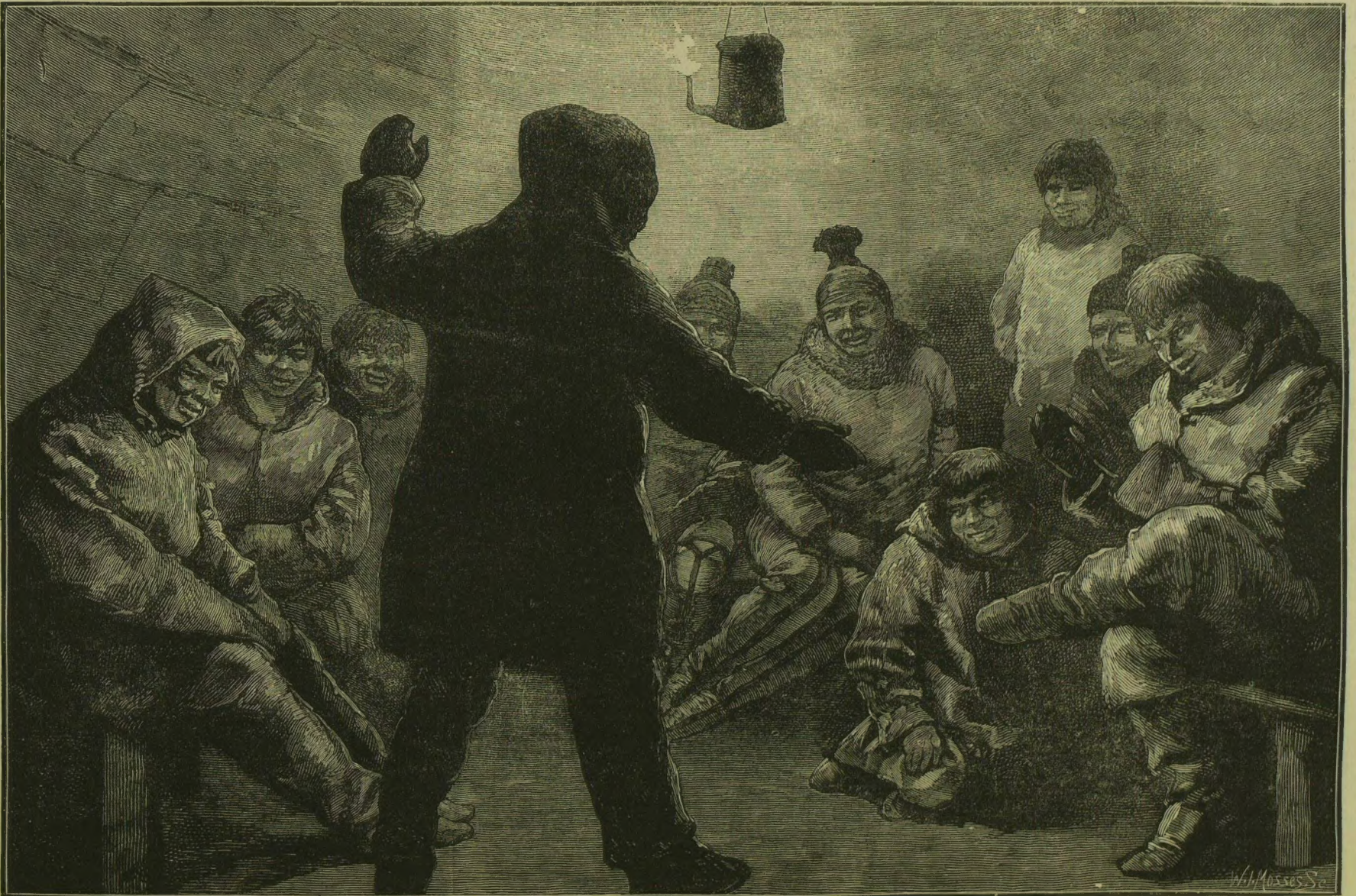


THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.

FROM SKETCHES BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCHAK.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



AN ARCTIC NIGHT'S LODGING.



KALANDI PLAY AMONG THE NETCHILLIK ESQUIMAUX.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

Le cotillon—200 figures nouvelles! Demandez le Manuel du parfait *Cotillonneur*! The *cotillon* is the great topic of the day for the moment in Parisian high life. In spite of the changes of the Government, the *cotillon* leads society, and there will, I suppose, always be found leaders of society to lead the *cotillon*. But imagine the study which the science of the *cotillon* requires! Imagine the pitiless severity of the examining body, composed of matrons and maidens, light-footed and sharp-tongued! Yet even 200 new figures cannot daunt the gay young *mondains* or *petits parvenus*, as we now call the slaves of fashion who have been successively known as *muscadins*, *incroyables*, *dandys*, *lions*, *gandins*, *coquards*, *petits écriés*, *gommiers*, *poissens*, &c. Paris is full of sounds of revelry and festivity. Cab-loads of conscripts with gaudily-painted numbers stuck in their caps, and their button-holes streaming with tricolor ribbons, parade the streets, singing, shouting, and laughing with a gaiety that owes more to *piquette* than to patriotism. The dressmakers and costumiers are busy as bees for the masked ball of Madame la Marquise X., the *raout* of the Duchesse de Z.; the *bal villageois* of Madame Adam, &c. The Parisian ladies have a perfect rage for disguise and travesty, a fact which has caused someone to predict that the *bal de l'Opéra* will never cease to exist for the simple reason that the *blondes* will always wish to see, were it only for one night, how they look with dark hair, and the brunettes will have the same desire to see if their eyes shine more brilliantly when set off by a *perruque blonde*. And the Victor Hugo fête? It will take place next Sunday; the committee of organisation daily receives encouragement from all sides, and the manifestation promises to prove a complete success.

People do not dance the *cotillon* with empty stomachs, and *bals masqués* are not incompatible with dinners and breakfast parties. M. Gambetta's breakfast parties, by-the-way, seem likely to become historical. It may seem heresy to say that the Parisians do not know how to dine. I should not myself dare to brave public opinion on that point, although having had some experience. Luckily, I find in the proof-sheets of "La Maison d'un Artiste," a new book by that delicate *littérateur*, indefatigable collector, and *fin gourmet*, Edmond de Goncourt, the following passage, which I recommend to the attention of Gallomaniaes:—"The Parisians dine on the architecture of set dishes, on damasked linen, sparkling glasses, on the flowers that decorate the table, on the white cravats of the servants; but on butter at thirty sous a pound, and on ordinary wine from the shop next door. . . . There are none but provincials or men of provincial origin who are capable of having what is called a *gout de la vie*, and of loving really delicate cooking, *la cuisine que font seulement les femmes*." M. de Goncourt's book will be published next week; and as it contains a description of the author's *bibels* and art-collections, and a good deal of the autobiography of the collector himself, it will certainly be read with interest by all who, in spite of *Punch* and Mr. Burnand, take pleasure in matters concerning *bibels* and objects of "bigotry and virtue."

Since Thursday the Senate has been occupied with the new Customs Tariff Bill. Within the limited space of this letter I cannot attempt even to analyse all the important votes that have been taken. As regards the tendency of those votes, I may say such a frenzy of protectionism has not been seen in a French Assembly since the Restoration. M. Poyet-Quertier is leading the campaign against free trade, and up to the present he has been victorious. On Saturday the Senate quintupled the duties on horned cattle fixed by the Chamber, and doubled the duties on sheep. This decision is of the highest importance both to the town and country population. The matter, however, is not settled yet, and it is hardly likely that the Chamber, after having manifested comparatively Liberal sentiments, will agree to restore the legislation of 1822 at the bid of the Protectionist coalition in the Senate.

On the second reading, the Chamber of Deputies adopted the new Press Bill unanimously, less four votes. M. Bardoux's proposition relative to the re-establishment of the *scrutin de liste* was taken into consideration without discussion. Monday was a grand field-day for the Deputies. The mischief was caused by the despatches of Mr. Corbett to Lord Granville recently published in the bluebook, and in one of which it was stated that the French Minister of War had promised to furnish the Greek Government with 30,000 rifles. An interpellation on this subject was put to the Government. M. Jules Ferry replied, and explained that the Greek Government had frequently entered into negotiations for the purchase of waste war material from France; but that the Government had thought it prudent to refuse. The main interest of the interpellation was, however, centred upon M. Gambetta's disclaimer against having influenced by his opinion any Cabinet, any Minister, or any public agent or functionary. The President of the Chamber protested against the electioneering manoeuvres which tried to represent him as a central figure around whom were to be grouped the partisans of a policy of adventure, and against the seeking in his speeches for indications of a given line of policy. M. Gambetta's frank and lucid statement was loudly applauded, and the Chamber passed to the order of the day.

It is now little more than a fortnight since M. Proust interpellated the Ministry on its foreign policy. Of late, indeed, it seems to have become necessary to close every debate in the French Chamber by an interpellation which gives the Government an opportunity of varying *ad infinitum* the formulae of pacific declarations. It does, indeed, seem strange that France cannot be allowed to work out her mission of peace and industry without being periodically interrupted by the gossip of the adepts in diplomacy—*Part d'embrouiller les cartes*—and the cock-and-bull stories of the press. One sometimes feels inclined to share the opinion of Balzac, who, in his famous monograph on the Parisian press, said:—"Axiome: Si la presse n'existait pas, il ne faudrait pas l'inventer."

T. C.

SKETCHES OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY.

A quarter of a million Irish families, which will be a million Irish people, dwell in cabins with one room, not so comfortably as the South African Kaffirs, and not nearly so well fed, in a much less agreeable climate. This may or may not be their own fault, and we are not prepared to say that any Government or Parliament in England or Ireland could provide an effectual remedy; but it is a social condition which must be lamented in the case of so large a part of our fellow-subjects in the sister island. The Sketches of our own Artists, in the counties of Roscommon, Mayo, and Galway, published in this Journal during the past year and a half, supply many incidental illustrations of the uncouth and squalid aspect of rustic poverty in those western parts of Ireland. Those which fill a page of our publication this week are particularly occupied with one branch of rural and domestic life, among that class of the country people, which is apt to seem very peculiar

when the English stranger comes into their neighbourhood. The absence of coal and the scarcity of wood might inflict yet more severe privation upon their wretched households, but for the abundance of bog-peat, which is frequently used by the peasantry as fuel, and which is also, to some extent, made an article of profitable trade. Our illustrations show different groups of men and women employed in cutting peat-turf, setting out the pieces to dry, in little stacks arranged so as to let the air pass through, and conveying them home in wheel-barrows or carts, to be stored up for winter consumption. It is some little compensation for the unproductive quality of the soil, in many extensive tracts of land, more especially in Connaught, that there is a great natural supply of this commodity, which serves to alleviate the misery of the poor in the winter season.

THE TARTAN.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last week in the great hall of Stafford House, to protest against the changes in the tartans of our Highland regiments, contemplated by the War Office. The particular moment we have chosen for illustration is that in which Lord Archibald Campbell, with earnest action and voice quivering with emotion, swore upon his drawn dirk to preserve the tartan. As the weapon was passed round to be kissed by the Mac Intosh, who occupied the chair, the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Athole, Lord Elcho, Donald Currie, and others, the audience, who had watched the action of Lord Archibald silently, and with keen, wistful look, burst into an irrepressible shout of heartiest approbation.

Nor was this the only instance in which the *perfidium ingentium Scotorum* was specially called into play. Early in the evening a grand pibroch performance by eight lusty pipers, "all plaided and plumed in their tartan array," with the armorial bearings of their respective lords richly blazoned on their pipe-bannercets, warmed the hearts of the Scots; and when the fiery cross was brought into the hall just as the descriptive music of the pibroch was at its wildest, and passed swiftly from hand to hand, those hearts glowed and burned again like the blazing war-sign before them. For the fuller significance of this let the reader re-peruse "the Gathering" in Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

The pipers were those of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Sutherland, Lords Airie, Middleton, Willoughby De Eresby, Archibald Campbell, and the Mac Intosh, the piper of his Grace of Sutherland acting very spiritedly the part of pipe-major.

And what was all this piping and cheering, and fiery-cross-carrying and dirk-swearing about? What did all those great lords and gallant gentlemen mean by gathering themselves together in this wise and nursing the war-flame? Were the Boers, or the Afghans, or the Russians literally at our door as well as metaphorically with threatening knocking? Or was a dismemberment of the Empire by our fellow-citizens in Erin's isle imminent? By no means. The subject which called forth such enthusiasm in the carrying of the resolutions moved, seconded, and spoken to by the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Elcho, the Duke of Athole, Donald Currie, M.P., S. MacIver, M.P., Captain George Cockburn, and Lord Archibald Campbell, was all about the tartan of our Highland regiments, which Mr. Childers proposes to change. The following petition, which was very numerously signed, will partly help our readers to an understanding of the position:—

"Nemo me impune lacessit."

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

"May it please your Majesty,—We, the undersigned, believing that we represent the national feeling of Scotland, humbly petition that the tartan dress hitherto worn by the various Highland regiments as distinctive of the districts in which they were raised, and in which dress they have fought with honour and glory in every part of the globe, be not changed, believing that such distinctive tartans add to the *esprit de corps*, and that such changes as are contemplated are contrary to the instincts of the true Highlander."

As this question, although a very burning one to every Highland heart, has not been very warmly taken up by the daily press, and is consequently but dimly understood by the general public, we purpose saying a few words in further elucidation of the subject.

Tartan is a crossed pattern of different colours woven both the warp and the weft way of the material. The pattern is always in squares, which are changed and interchanged as to colour, with lines more or less broad—sometimes single and sometimes grouped—running through it at right angles. The colours used are blue, green, red, yellow, white, and black, and in some instances these are modified and blended with a taste which is absolutely consummate. Every clan had its specific tartan, and some of the patterns are very ancient. Without entering into the question of that antiquity, it is sufficient for our purpose if we state here that the tartans identified with our Highland regiments, such as the Sutherland (93rd), the Gordon (92nd), and the McKenzie (78th), are at least as old as the regiments themselves, and intimately associated with the names of those who created them. Such regiments are representative of the clans from which they originally sprung, and to a clansman his tartan and his badge were dear to him as life itself. The late Hon. Mrs. Stewart McKenzie, of Seaforth (Sir Walter Scott's Lady of the Lake, by-the-by), would have looked very puzzled when the 78th were encamped, her guests for a week, on the lawn of Brahan Castle, after their return from the relief of Cawnpore, had they marched to Strath Conan in any other than the McKenzie tartan. She would not have known the regiment which her own father had raised in Kintail and the Lews; and so with the other regiments. The tartan embodies a clan name, and represents a district dear to Scottish story and Scottish song; and were it not so the regiments themselves have achieved historic renown, and it is their name and not their number by which they are famed, and that name is the name of their tartan.

This is what Mr. Childers proposes to do: to link together the 71st (McLeod's) and the 73rd (Perthshire); the 72nd (Duke of Albany's) and the 78th (Seaforth McKenzie); the 42nd (Black Watch) and the 79th (Cameronians), and attire all in uniform tartan, probably in what is called the Royal Stuart, and all on the score of saving a few pounds, which it is absolutely impossible can ever in any one year reach even a few hundreds. The officer, when he changes from one regiment to another, which has been done only twice during the last seven years, does not require an entire new uniform. A plaid and kilt or trews are all; the rest of the uniform ought to be the same; and if a council were called together of the commandants of Highland regiments a permanent pattern as to sporan, dirk, and other accoutrements, Lord Archibald Campbell informs me, would soon make it so.

But the Stuart tartan—the least historic, perhaps, of any—like several others, consists of two distinct patterns. Indeed I may say three: the Victoria, which is quite modern, and was invented by the Sobieski Stuarts; the

Royal Stuart and the hunting Stuart. The first is mainly white, and could only be kept so at great cost and labour. It would be like bringing the days of pipeclay back again. The second is red, and that and the red coat together would make, according to Lord Elcho, the most palpable mark for a bullet which could be found in the whole chromatic range. The third is green in the "field," but it may be accepted generally that all "hunting" tartans are modern. The tartan worn by James III. of Scotland, in 1471, according to the accounts given in by his treasurer, the Bishop of Glasgow, was blue in colour; and I strongly suspect that whenever a King went hunting in the Highlands he wore the tartan peculiar to the clan among whom he sojourned. I do not believe the Royal Stuart goes so far back as Prince Charlie's time. I have a plaid in my possession which the Prince took from his own shoulders and gave to a lady of my kindred, and it is neither Royal Stuart nor hunting Stuart. The tartan of the Stewarts of Athole was almost as defiant and bellicose in the character of its scarlet as was that of their neighbours, the clan Donachie.

But that manufacturers were not always the creators of tartan, let us listen for a moment to a portion of Lord Archibald's instructive and fervid speech.

"The Highlanders of old did not wander to foreign lands, or borrow from foreign looms: their eyes were accustomed to seek the dyes that lay at the door. They took the blue hyacinth for the purple of their tartan. They took the blackberry also for the same purpose. They used the alder bark for black, the willow for flesh tints. They sought their lovely crimsons and gorgeous yellows from the moss on the great grey rocks, called *crotal*, also another variety called *crotal dubh*, or black *crotal*. They used the plant called *rue*, which grows low in the sands, binding the same and preventing it from drifting in our Western isles, in such quantities, for their reds, that at last the plucking of this herb was forbidden, for it loosened the sands and spoiled the crops. General Stewart says he saw tartans 200 years old which still retained much of their original brightness. The cup moss—a *crotal* moss—was gathered in 1808 to the value of £500 in the Aberdeen district alone. With bullocks' blood and lime Highlanders could also dye tartan. I shall take care, gentlemen, that the Queen and Mr. Childers know we are in earnest in this matter. "And now," continued Lord Archibald, with the most touching impressiveness, unsheathing his dirk, "according to the good old Highland fashion I swear"—kissing the bared blade—"to preserve the tartan on my dirk. I will tell Mr. Childers why I take an interest in the 93rd Sutherland tartan. It is because my mother came from this house." With quivering lip and evidently much moved—the emotion communicating itself to the audience, even in many instances to the shedding of tears—his Lordship resumed his seat, the dirk meantime being handed round and kissed by the various speakers, the action calling forth long and repeated cheers.

Such is the story of the regimental tartan; and if Mr. Childers is a wise man he will not hazard the popularity of his Chief down in the north by tampering with that which has not only a Scottish but an Imperial significance, and which is so intimately identified with all the warlike achievements of the island ever since we became an Empire.

On Wednesday at noon a deputation consisting of the Duke of Sutherland, the Mac Intosh, and Mr. Wright, waited on Mr. Childers at the War Office and presented the petition, which had attached to it upwards of 16,000 signatures.

J. F. R.

THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.

Some Illustrations of the Arctic Region travels of Lieutenant Schwatka and his companions, in the expedition set on foot by the American Geographical Society of New York, to search for traces and relics of the fate of Sir John Franklin and the officers and crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, on the shores of King William's Land, thirty years after the date of their perishing in that desolate part of the earth, have appeared in our Journal since New Year's Day. It will be remembered that this party left New York in July, 1878, arrived by sea at Cape Daly, on the north coast of Hudson's Bay, and remained there during the winter; in April, 1879, they started on the overland journey, with sledges drawn by dogs and attended by Esquimaux Indians, to the shores of Simpson's Strait, which was crossed by them to King William's Land. The summer and autumn of 1879 were spent by them in local researches and topographical explorations, which also led to the discovery of the graves and mortal remains of Lieutenant Irving and other members of Sir John Franklin's party, the last of whom seems to have died in 1848. A return journey, occupying four winter months, brought the American Franklin Search party back to Cape Daly, in March, 1880, but it was not till August that they could get a vessel to bring them home to New York. One of the party, Mr. Henry W. Klutschak, of Prague, a Bohemian artist, made a series of sketches, and kept a journal, which he has placed at our disposal. It is by the aid of his pencil that we have been enabled to present the views of Arctic scenery, and the illustrations of encamping, sledge-driving, and reindeer hunting, and of meetings with the Netchillik and other tribes of Esquimaux, as well as those of the simple tombs and monuments erected to mark the burial-places of one or two comrades of the lamented Franklin. We now give two more engravings of this interesting series, one of which represents "an Arctic Night's Lodging," namely, the peculiar sleeping arrangements, which served for two of the party, Mr. Klutschak and Mr. William Gilder, special correspondent of the *New York Herald*, on the night of Oct. 8, 1878, during a three-days' excursion apart from the rest of the expedition company, near their encampment on the north shore of Hudson's Bay. They found a place somewhat sheltered from the cold wind by a hillock of rising ground, built with loose stones two parallel walls, a couple of feet high, and spread between them a bed of soft moss, upon which they lay down, each man having first got into his sleeping-bag, made of skins and lined with several blankets, and having a close hood to pull over his head: a tarpaulin, secured by heavy stones, formed the roof stretching across from wall to wall. It was tolerably snug, after all, either to sleep or to smoke a pipe in this retreat, while the loaded rifles and the dogs were close at hand, in case of prowling bears or any other enemies, but of these little fears there was there entertained. The second of the illustrations engraved for this week is that of a social party of the Netchillik tribe, in the Simpson's Strait region, diverting themselves with the performance of a "Kalandi," which is a sort of dramatic recital, a monologue entering into diverse parts successively, and telling a long story of comical and romantic personal adventures, with a degree of humorous fancy that affords much amusement to the simple audience. Dr. Henry Rink's interesting book of Esquimaux legends and traditions, which was noticed by us some time ago, would give the reader some idea of the subject-matter of this entertainment for the natives of the Arctic Region.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

There has occurred a smart passage of arms between an anonymous correspondent, whom the dramatic critic of the *Daily News* has taken under his sheltering wing, and the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, touching the strict historic accuracy of the costumes designed by that accomplished artist for the revival of "Masks and Faces" at the Haymarket. The leading members of the *dramatis personæ* are, by-the-way, both as to face, figure, and attire, admirably hit off in some tiny vignettes in this week's *Punch*. The battle between Mr. Wingfield and the protégé of the excellent and amiable critic of the *Daily News* would have been far fairer had the gentleman who objects to Peg Woffington's plush *sacque* and abundant diamonds, to the cut of Triplet's coat, and his wearing his hair *à la naturel* instead of a wig, refrained from assuming the anonymous, or had he abandoned it when he returned to the charge after Mr. Wingfield's reply to his first series of objections. It is ill fighting with a Man in a Mask. To persons who mingle in theatrical circles, and who are behind the scenes of journalism, the name of the gentleman who so ably criticises the theatres in the *Daily News* is as well known as King Charles's statue at Charing-cross; but the name of Mr. Wingfield's anonymous assailant—or "Bogey," as the assailed one facetiously dubs his antagonist—may be the Man in the Moon, or Mokanna, the Veiled Prophet of Khorasan, or simply Molière's M. Josse, who, we all know, was an *officier*—that is to say, a rival artist, jealous of what his brother draughtsman has done so well at the Haymarket.

The objections taken to Mr. Wingfield's accuracy do not amount to much. Triplet, forsooth, should have worn a wig. The exquisite who, in the music-room scene in Hogarth's "Marriage à la Mode," is sitting crosslegged, and sipping chocolate (?), wears no wig, but his own hair, in curl-papers. The Industrious Apprentice in the scene at church in "Industry and Idleness" wears his own natural locks. The Rake in the first tableau of "The Rake's Progress" wears his own hair. So do the undergraduates in the engraving of "Alma Mater." The objector asserts that at the period when the action of "Masks and Faces" is supposed to take place even beggars wore wigs. That may have been. "James Dalton, his Wigg Box," figures in one of the scenes in the lamentable history of Kate Hackabout; and Mr. James Dalton was a highwayman; but Eugene Aram, who was a poet and a scholar, as well as a murderer, did not wear a wig any more than Jack Sheppard, the noted housebreaker, had worn one, in the preceding generation. The frequency with which persons in all conditions of life during the first half of the eighteenth century wore their own hair, either curled or uncurled, powdered or unpowdered, is conclusively proved by, perhaps, the best English pun ever made. *Is that your own hair (hare) or a wig?* asked Swift of the porter, whom he accosted as the latter was carrying a dead hare in the street. If it had not been the frequent practice to wear the natural *chevelure* in lieu of a peruke the Dean's pun would have lost nine-tenths of its point.

The absence of hoops from the ladies' dresses in "Masks and Faces" is, perhaps, to be regretted; and the cut of Triplet's coat is, perhaps, a little too much like the "habit à la Française," or, in particular, the "frac moucheté" in Enault's Collection, 1779; yet I am not prepared to state decisively that Mr. Wingfield may not be able to quote pictorial chapeau for Triplet's exiguous doublet. On the whole, I am inclined to believe that the costumes in "Masks and Faces" are, in the main, as correct in the way of chronology as they are certainly beautiful as artistic productions. Here and there may occur a solecism, due, not to the carelessness or the imperfect information of the draughtsman, but to the insuperable exigencies of stage requirements. I have not the slightest doubt, for example, that there are at least a dozen textile fabrics used in "Masks and Faces" which were unheard of a hundred and forty years ago—or forty years ago, for the matter of that. I have not the slightest doubt that the gentlemen actors wore braces—although, of course, I am open to correction in this particular. It is certain that Colley Cibber never wore braces—neither did those much later celebrities—Sir Joshua Reynolds and Dr. Samuel Johnson. Meanwhile, Tom Taylor and Charles Reade's sparkling and wholesome comedy pursues its triumphant career at the Haymarket; and the acting of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Conway, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Dacre, Mr. Brookfield, Mr. Teesdale, Mr. Smedley, Mrs. Canninge, Miss Wade, and Miss Marion Terry continue to present us with an *ensemble* of thoroughly artistic excellence which has been rarely equalled since, in the year 1837, at this same Haymarket Theatre, I saw Sheridan Knowles's "Love Chase," with, if I remember aright, Mr. Strickland as Sir William Fondlove, Mr. Elton as Waller, Mr. Benjamin Webster as Wildrake, Mrs. Nisbett as Constance, Miss Vandenhoff as Lydia, and the incomparable Mrs. Glover as the Widow Green.

At Covent Garden Mr. Burnand's capital pantomime of "Valentine and Orson" has run its brilliant race to the concluding goal; and not until next Christmas can we hope to see, on these same boards, that most wondrous of pantomimic bears, Master Lauri. Perforce did surcease come to the successful career of "Valentine and Orson." On Saturday next the theatre being required for the immediate preparation of the Royal Italian Opera. May I venture to indulge in the hope that next December I shall be so fortunate as to gaze on Master Lauri's gambadoes as a baboon; or perhaps he will oblige as a gorilla? He is certainly one of the nimblest and gracefulest pantomimists I have ever seen, and reminds me very forcibly of the late George Wieland. Why does not some enterprising manager revive the "Diable Boiteux," and let Master Lauri play Asmodeus? Mr. George Conquest has played the part, I doubt it not, many a time and oft. The talented Vokes Family have migrated from "the Garden" to the Imperial Theatre, Westminster, for a short series of morning performances prior to their revisiting the United States, where they will have an enthusiastic welcome, and make multitudinous dollars. They commenced their round of *après-midis* at the Imperial with Buckstone's "Rough Diamond" and "Fun in a Fog," the last a creation "evoked" from the own inner and comic consciousness of the Vokeses themselves.

At Drury Lane the Funny Goose (who should be a gander) still waddles and quacks triumphantly, serenely contemptuous of the fact that the weather has been again detestable, and that all the children have gone home to school. Under its present management Drury Lane maintains its reputation for producing the best and most successful pantomime of the year. That is what Mr. Augustus Harris says; and criticism must in the main say "Ditto to Mr. Burke"—or rather to Mr. Harris. How could a pantomime fail to be good and successful, when it is supported by such favourite artistes as Miss Kate Santley and little Addie Blanche, by such an irresistibly Funny Goose, and by the delightful little children of the National School of Dancing, so admirably trained by Madame Katti Lanner? After the run of the Pantomime at "the Lane" is to come, not precisely the Deluge, but a temporary reproduction of "the World," which will be followed by Sheridan Knowles's tragedy of "Virginius,"

introducing the celebrated American tragedian, Mr. John McCullough. And, at the end of May, the entire company of the Ducal Court Theatre of Meiningen are to make their appearance at Old Drury in Shakspeare's "Julius Caesar," and will, during a six weeks' campaign, play several pieces in their *répertoire*. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has, it is understood, accorded his gracious patronage to these performances.

No; Shakspeare, just now, is certainly not "spelling bankruptcy." While at the Princess's that consummate tragedian Mr. Edwin Booth continues, in King Lear, to hold rapt audiences with his glittering eye, a steadily progressive success has been achieved at the New Sadler's Wells by "Macbeth"—Mr. Charles Warner playing the Macbeth, Mr. Hermann Vezin Macduff, and *vice versa* on alternate nights, and Mrs. Crowe (Miss Kate Bateman) being the Lady Macbeth. I rejoice at the prosperity of the house under the management of Miss Isabel Bateman.

The Prince of Wales's Theatre is crowded every night with "Æsthetes" as well as Philistines, who greet with roars of applause and laughter Mr. Burnand's glorious piece of tomfoolery, "The Colonel." I have not yet had time to speak of the acting in this intensely funny absurdity as it deserves; but intend to do so next week. By-the-way, there is just enough "cultchaw" in New York, in Philadelphia, in San Francisco, and especially in Boston, to make Mr. Burnand's humorous libel on cultivated people appreciated by American Philistines. I hope he will send "The Colonel" to the States. For the rest, the hostility of this clever sayer of droll things seems to have attained the proportions of a *guerra a cuchillo*. Week after week the columns of *Punch* are filled with amusingly slangy verses ridiculing and reviling the unhappy Kyrle Society. What have the Kyrle Society done to you, Mr. Burnand? *Quelle mouche vous pique?* Neither Mr. Maude nor Mr. Postlethwaite is, I believe, what Mr. *Punch* politely calls "a Kyrle man."

Miss Genevieve Ward has made a triumphant hit at Boston, U.S.A., in "Forget-me-Not." Says the *Boston Evening Transcript*, in a long and eulogistic article on Miss Ward's splendid acting:—

In her relations to the contemporary social world Miss Ward's "Forget-me-Not" is a polished, skilful, truthful, effective, and, better than all, sympathetic personation. The portrayal of complex emotions, when the hardened woman pleads, with breaking voice and starting tears, for a chance to live a good life, is such as only an actress far above the ordinary could achieve, and has the fine artistic subtlety of leaving the spectator half in doubt (as is necessary to the play) whether the woman's tears are feigned or real. The hard, cold, worn beauty of the face that has been so hateful hitherto, becomes by that art so wonderful exemplified by Ristori, softened and suffused with true womanliness; for the moment one believes in a genuine good impulse, until she herself soon after mocks at it in a subsequent turning of the tables upon her antagonist.

G. A. S.

The merry little bandbox of a theatre in Soho, the Royalty, now boasts of a bright new drama, "Peggy," compactly constructed, and peopled with a variety of skilfully contrasted personages by the author, Mr. Joseph Mackay. Peggy, a merry Irish girl, impersonated with unflagging vivacity and much feeling by Miss Kate Lawler, is the young daughter of an officer killed in the Afghan War; but, thrown upon her own resources for a living by the death of her mother, is found at the opening of the play in the guise of an Italian girl, who wanders from Saffron-hill with an organ. Rescued from penury by her grandfather, General Pentecost, and restored to a station befitting her birth, Peggy yet retains her affection for her old companion in misfortune, a scheming young Italian, cleverly embodied by Mr. Frank Cooper. It is in befriending this heartless adventurer that the heroine comes to grief. The brisk action of "Peggy" is capably sustained by Miss Lawler herself, by Mr. Edward Righton as Dr. Ulysses Molloy, by Mr. Frank Cooper as Beppo. Spartolotti, and by a ragged little urchin who takes as naturally to the stage as a duck does to water, to name a few only of an exceptionally efficient company. For his share in the production of "Peggy," Mr. Mackay was warmly applauded.

MUSIC.

MR. CHARLES HALLÉ'S CONCERTS.

The second of the series of four orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall took place on Saturday evening, when Herr Goldmark's symphony, "A Rustic Wedding," was given, as at the first concert, having been "repeated by desire."

The important specialties of the concert were Beethoven's Triple Concerto and Mozart's "Haffner" Serenade. The first-named work is written for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, and belongs to the years 1804-5. Although not one of its composer's most important productions, it contains much that is interesting and beautiful in each of its three divisions, particularly in the final "Rondo alla Polacca." It was finely played by Mr. Hallé, Madame Norman-Néruda, and Signor Piatti, by whom it was performed a few years ago at one of the Crystal Palace Concerts.

The Serenade—for orchestra, with an obligato violin—was composed in celebration of a marriage in the family of Herr Haffner, of Salzburg; hence the title of the piece. It comprises eight movements, in all of which charming melody, clear construction, and genial brightness are conspicuous; as usual in Mozart's music. The prominent violin part was exquisitely played by Madame Néruda. In the pieces already mentioned, and in the Introduction to Wagner's "Lohengrin," and Svendsen's second "Rhapsodie Norvégienne," the performances of Mr. Hallé's famed Manchester orchestra were, as before, excellent. Mr. Hallé conducted, with the exception of the concerto, in which he was replaced in that capacity by Mr. E. Hecht.

The third concert takes place this (Saturday) evening, when Berlioz's sacred work, "L'Enfance du Christ," will be performed, for the first time in London, with a full choir and augmented orchestra.

The weekly performance, in regular order, of Schubert's eight symphonies, was continued at the Crystal Palace last Saturday afternoon, when No. 3 was given, for the first time in this country. The work was produced in the year 1815, when Schubert was little more than eighteen. It is full of that melodious flow and genial charm which generally distinguish his music, together with a beauty of instrumentation and a constructive power that are remarkable in a composition produced at so early an age. It was thoroughly appreciated, and will form a welcome addition to the Schubert *répertoire* which has been so largely extended through the means of the Crystal Palace. It appears highly probable that the symphony was never publicly performed anywhere until last Saturday. On the same occasion a "Concertstück" for pianoforte (with orchestra), composed by Herr Carl Reinecke, of Leipzig, was introduced for the first time here. It is written with much skill in the command both of brilliant effects for the solo instruments and of orchestral variety in the accompaniments. The pianist was Miss Helen Hopekirk, whose playing was highly artistic in this instance and in her subsequent execution of two unaccompanied solos.

Two of Brahms's characteristic Hungarian dances, and Beethoven's eighth symphony (in F) were the other orchestral pieces. Familiar vocal music was very effectively rendered by Miss Damian and Signor Foli, the young lady having made a very successful first appearance at the Crystal Palace.

Herr Joachim made his first appearance this season at the Popular Concert of Monday evening, when the renowned violinist led Beethoven's posthumous string quartet in C sharp minor, and Haydn's in G major (No. 5 of op. 17), besides having played, in association with Mlle. Marie Krebs, a selection from Brahms's Hungarian Dances, adapted for violin and pianoforte. The enthusiastic welcome which greeted Herr Joachim proved the unabated esteem in which he is held, and his admirable performances testified to his undiminished title thereto. Mlle. Krebs played Beethoven's solo sonata in E major, op. 109, with great success; and vocal pieces were rendered by Mr. Oswald with those good qualities of voice and style which have recently placed him in a prominent position. At the concert of next Monday evening Madame Schumann is to reappear.

An effective performance of Professor G. A. Macfarren's oratorio, "St. John the Baptist," was given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society last week; this having been the fifth concert of the tenth season. Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. F. King were the solo vocalists. Several numbers were greatly applauded; the fine chorus, "This is My beloved Son," having been encored. Mr. Barnby and Dr. Stainer occupied their accustomed posts, respectively, at the conductor's desk and the organ. A Welsh Festival will be given next Tuesday (St. David's Day), among the vocalists named being nearly all our best artists: "The Messiah" is to be given on March 2; and Mr. Sullivan's "The Martyr of Antioch" on April 7 (instead of March 24), the presence of the Prince of Wales being expected on the latter occasion.

Twelve of the London Ballad Concerts, of the fifteenth season, have now taken place. Last week's programme included an attractive—although not novel—selection of Irish songs and ballads; the solo singers at this concert having been Misses M. Davies, C. Samuel, and Damian, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. F. King. Miss Damian appeared in sudden replacement of Madame Autoinette-Sterling (who was absent on account of illness), and sang with much success. This week's concert comprised a selection of favourite German songs.

Mr. Sims Reeves's third Ballad Concert took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday, the programme having again included effective performances by himself, his son (Mr. Herbert Reeves), Miss Minnie Hawk, and other eminent artists. The fourth concert is to take place on March 8.

We have already drawn attention to some changes in the management and direction of the Philharmonic Society, the sixty-ninth season of which was announced to open on Thursday evening, with Mr. Cusins still as conductor. The programme of the opening concert included Beethoven's fourth symphony (in B flat), Mendelssohn's "Melusine" overture, that by Berlioz entitled "Waverley," and that by Rossini to his "Guillaume Tell"—and a manuscript concerto for the pianoforte, composed and performed by Herr Scharwenka.

We referred last week to the opening of Mr. Kuhe's eleventh annual Brighton Festival, which concluded on Saturday morning with a performance of "Elijah." On the previous Wednesday morning a classical concert was given, at which a new "concertstück" for pianoforte (with orchestra) was successfully produced. The solo portion was skilfully played by Miss Kuhe, for whom the work was specially composed by Mr. W. Macfarren, who conducted its performance. Of its merits we shall doubtless have an early opportunity of speaking in reference to its London hearing. For the Thursday evening, Sir M. Costa's "Eli" was announced; Friday evening's popular concert having been for the benefit of Mr. Kuhe.

The reopening of Her Majesty's Theatre, last Saturday, with performances of the music-hall class, is referred to in another part of the Paper.

Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred cantata, "The Prodigal Son," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," are announced for performance by the Brixton Choral Society (conducted by Mr. W. Lemare) next Monday evening.

The new season of the Royal Italian Opera will begin on Easter Tuesday, April 19. Instead of repeating all the rumours afloat, we prefer awaiting the publication of the usual official prospectus for full details. It may, however, be pretty safely assumed that among the forthcoming specialties will be the production of Herr Anton Rubinstein's latest important work, the opera entitled "The Demon"—probably under his personal direction—with Madame Albani in the principal character; and of Mozart's "Il Seraglio," with Madame Sembrich as Constanza.

Madame Pinart (pianiste) announced a concert for Wednesday evening last, at Steinway Hall.

A new musical sketch, entitled "Our Institute," by Corney Grain; and a new second part, entitled "All at Sea," written by Arthur Law, the music by Corney Grain, will be given next Monday evening at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment, St. George's Hall; the opening piece being "The Turquoise Ring."

Madame Reichner gave a dramatic performance, comprising selections from Sheridan Knowles's "Hunchback" and "Love Chase," in the theatre of the Dilettante Circle, Aberdeen House, on Tuesday evening. Julia and Constance found an able interpreter in Madame Reichner, with Miss Carew as Helen; the parts of Sir Thomas and Wildrake being intrusted to Mr. Isidore Clifford. An effective rendering of Schiller's "Der Jungfrau von Orleans" closed the entertainment.

Her Majesty's Theatre—after a short interval following the disappearance of the Haverley Minstrels—was reopened last Saturday with a series of entertainments avowedly of the music-hall type. Waiving the question of the fitness of locality, it may be sufficient to say that the performances were good of their kind, and seemed to be to the satisfaction of the audience, on the opening occasion. This said, there is no occasion to enter into details as to the individual efforts of the performers, all of whom met with a favourable reception.

The "British Almanac and Companion," for this year is published by the Stationers' Company. It presents, in addition to the ordinary chronological and statistical information, and the official descriptions of Government Departments, the Church, the Universities and Colleges, the Army and Navy, and the Courts of Law, with abstracts of Parliamentary documents, a chronicle of events, and notices of science and art, and many papers of considerable interest. These are essays upon the method of forecasting the weather, upon the Greenwich Royal Observatory, the liquidation of Egyptian finance, the projected ship canal through the Isthmus of Panama and the projected Euphrates Railway, the Food of the Poor, the London Hospitals, the London Parks and Public Gardens, watchmaking by machinery, and the keeping of bees.



"RETURNING FROM MIDNIGHT MASS." BY M. MONTBARD.



A GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR VISITING A FACTORY.

RETURNING FROM MIDNIGHT MASS.

In one of the old towns of Brittany, where the inhabitants still preserve both their peculiarities of costume and manners and their habit of devout attendance on the religious services of the Roman Catholic Church, such a scene might be witnessed, on New-Year's Eve, as the Artist, himself a Frenchman, has delineated in our Engraving. But there are some points in the dress, both of men and women, and in the antiquated street architecture, which almost remind us of the seventeenth century in England; and these good citizens and pious Christian folk could pass very well for a dispersing congregation of Puritans, in the time of Charles I. or Charles II., in some provincial city of the western shires. The suggestion of this outward resemblance must not be supposed to reflect upon the wide difference in their creeds and forms of worship, with which, as they are here already come out of church, we have nothing to do; and the very name of "a Mass" would have been repugnant, of course, to the English disciples of

Baxter, Bunyan, or George Fox. But the earnestness and gravity of demeanour with which these French Catholics, each little family or friendly group by itself, step homeward from a peculiarly solemn meeting in celebration of their Divine faith, could not be surpassed in any age or nation of modern Christendom. If there is any element of feeling here which should appeal to human sympathy, irrespective of all ecclesiastical divisions, it may serve to inspire us with the spirit of tolerance and respect for those whose belief may not in all its points correspond entirely with our own.

VISIT OF A FACTORY INSPECTOR.

The employment of large numbers of young persons, both girls and boys, in the cotton-spinning and calico-weaving establishments of Lancashire, and in the West Riding of Yorkshire, is a peculiar feature of social life. Regulations have been imposed by law, during the past thirty or forty

years, which are stringently enforced by the aid of an efficient staff of Government Inspectors, to provide for the proper continuous school-teaching of these children, with a due limitation of their daily working hours, and for the maintenance of healthy and comfortable arrangements in every factory where they are engaged. They are periodically visited by the Inspectors, and ample facilities are given to the young people themselves, as well as to their parents, most of whom are probably occupied in the same industrial service, for stating any matters of complaint. The employers, in general, are most sincerely anxious to consult the physical and moral welfare of the working class, and especially of the children, for whose regular instruction, long before the passing of Mr. Forster's Education Act ten years ago, many of the Lancashire and Yorkshire mill-owners had voluntarily expended very large sums of money, devoting also much of their time and thought, as a mere private duty, to the personal management and superintendence of schools connected with their factories. It may further be observed, as an undoubted historical fact,

that the present system of public provision, by means of local rates, for the needs of popular education, is the result of a spontaneous movement, originated so long since as 1850, by a Lancashire Association, consisting mainly of the cotton manufacturers and their allies in trade and in other public or private undertakings, who were determined not to incur the reproach of neglecting the mental and moral culture of youth, while availing themselves of so many hundreds of thousands of little "hands" to create a vast amount of commercial prosperity. This chapter of English domestic history is one of the most creditable to our nation; and the beneficial effects of such an enlightened sense of social responsibility have already been made apparent in the general condition of the workpeople belonging to the textile industries of those districts. It would, indeed, be hard to find any class of manual labourers in the United Kingdom with a more tolerable uniform standard of good behaviour, intelligence, honesty, and sobriety, with more quiet and peaceable manners, than in the circle of cotton-spinning towns, Stockport, Hyde and Ashton, Oldham, Rochdale and Todmorden, Bury, Burnley, Bolton, Preston, and Blackburn, and several others, surrounding their central staple mart of Manchester. The most serious drawback on this satisfactory state of the population is that the girls, being usually employed from childhood in tending the machines at the factories, at half time, with some hours of daily schooling, have little opportunity of learning household work; and too many of the wives and mothers are likewise tempted, by the earning of good wages, to forsake the proper womanly business of keeping a comfortable home. This is undoubtedly a grave social evil in the factory districts; and we are reminded of it just now by looking at the row of bright little maidens in our Artist's drawing, whose interview with the Government Inspector has been the occasion for our remarks upon a very interesting subject.

THE COURT.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had an audience of the Queen the day following her return to Windsor Castle; and Princess Christian lunched with her Majesty. The Princess came the next morning (Saturday) and took leave of the Queen on her departure for Berlin. The Earl of Fife was introduced to her Majesty's presence the same day, and delivered up the gold stick of office as Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, which was afterwards given to the Marquis of Huntly, who kissed hands on his appointment to the office. The Earl of Fife remained to dinner with the Queen; Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby being also a guest.

Divine service was performed on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle by the Dean of Llandaff, Master of the Temple; her Majesty and Princess Beatrice being present. The Hon. Lady Biddulph and Miss Biddulph joined the Royal dinner circle. The Queen's granddaughters Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein visited her Majesty on Monday, and stayed to luncheon. The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos and Lady Mary Grenville, Viscount and Viscountess Enfield, and Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., arrived at the castle. The Duke had an audience of the Queen on his return from Madras, and kissed hands on being appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Star of India. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Lady Mary Grenville, Viscount and Viscountess Enfield, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Walter Trefusis (Scots Guards), and Lady Mary Trefusis, Sir Richard Temple, Bart., Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng.

The Prince of Wales visited the Queen on Tuesday, and remained to luncheon. Mr. George Byng was presented to her Majesty by his father, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, on his appointment as Page of Honour.

Her Majesty, in celebration of the marriage of Prince William of Prussia, her eldest grandson, and Princess Augusta Victoria of Holstein-Augustenburg, which takes place on Sunday at Berlin, will give a grand banquet at Windsor Castle on Monday evening.

The Queen heard with much sorrow of the death of Colonel Charles Bagot, Assistant Master of the Ceremonies in Ordinary to her Majesty, which appointment he had held for upwards of twenty years.

Lady Churchill has succeeded the Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe as Lady in Waiting; and Lord Methuen and Captain Edwards, R.E., have succeeded Lord Sandhurst and Captain Walter Campbell as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

The Prince of Wales, by command of the Queen, held the first Levee of the season on Monday at St. James's Palace. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by his gentlemen in waiting and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House about two o'clock, and was received by the Great Officers of State and the Royal Household. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were at the Levee. The usual state ceremony was observed, the Prince entering the Throne-Room, accompanied by the members of the Royal family. Upwards of 260 presentations were made to the Prince of Wales.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Henry Keppell, Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, and Commander Lord Charles Beresford, was present at the dinner given by Admiral Sir Charles Shadwell and the officers of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. Yesterday week his Royal Highness hunted with the Queen's buckhounds. The "meet" was at Shottesbrooke Park, near Maidenhead, there being a large "field." The deer gave a somewhat ringing run, and the chase was ended at Holyport. The Prince and Princess dined with Earl and Countess Spencer on Saturday, the Countess having after a small and early party. Their Royal Highnesses, with their daughters, attended Divine service as usual on Sunday. The "Midgets" again were taken to Marlborough House on Monday, when the Prince and Princess, with all the Royal children of the several families, and a juvenile party of about thirty, inspected them. His Royal Highness went to Windsor on Tuesday to take leave of the Queen, preparatory to his departure for Berlin for the Royal marriage. The Prince and Princess have been to the Criterion and to the Strand Theatres.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein left Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, last Saturday for Germany, in order to attend the nuptials of Prince Frederick William of Prussia to-morrow (Sunday). The Princess is the guest of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, at their palace in Berlin, where her Royal Highness will be joined by Prince Christian, who brings the bride, Princess Augusta Victoria, from Prinknau, in Silesia, the family residence of his nephew,

Duke Ernst Gunther, of Holstein-Augustenburg, to the German capital. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh left town for Berlin on Thursday, Lord Torrington, who represents the Queen at the marriage, having left for Germany on Monday.

The Duchess of Edinburgh last week visited King's College Hospital, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Her Royal Highness was received by General Sir Richard Wilbraham, chairman of the committee of management, and was attended in the wards by Dr. William Playfair and other medical officers, and by the Sister of St. John's House in charge of the nursing staff. The Duchess also visited the General Lying-in Hospital, York-road, Lambeth, accompanied by Dr. Playfair, being received by the Hon. Alan De Tatton Egerton, the chairman, and the medical staff. Her Royal Highness was conducted through the wards by Mrs. Clarke, the Lady Superintendent. The Duke of Edinburgh distributed the prizes and certificates won during the past year by the members of the London Schools Swimming Club on Tuesday in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor presided. The Duke has signed the petition against the change in the tartans of the Highland regiments.

Princess Louise of Lorne has visited the studio of Mr. Henry Cook, to view his pictures of Rome and Venice.

The Duke of Connaught presided at the annual dinner in connection with Mr. T. C. Garth's foxhounds, held at the Wokingham Townhall on Tuesday.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck went to the Globe Theatre on Monday evening.

A private meet of the Cheshire hounds took place at Adderley, Market Drayton, on Thursday week, for the Empress of Austria. The next day a large field assembled at Cholmondeley, one fox being killed in the chase. On Saturday her Imperial Majesty had a capital run with Sir Watkin W. Wynn's hounds, the meet being at Macclesfield. The Empress rode with Captain Middleton on Monday over the course of the steeplechases at Ash, which took place on Thursday. Her Majesty hunted with the Cheshire hounds at Wilkesley on Tuesday, and at Woore on Wednesday.

The Queen of Sweden and Norway has arrived from Bournemouth on a short visit to London. Her Majesty is staying at Claridge's Hotel.

Marriages are arranged between the Hon. and Rev. Alberic Bertie, third son of the Earl of Abingdon, and Lady Caroline McDonnell, eldest daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Antrim; and between Captain Raymond Parr, son of the late Mr. Thomas Parr, of Grappenhall Heyes, Cheshire, and the Hon. Constance Plunkett, daughter of Lord Dunsany.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CHANGES IN THE RED BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.

Professor E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S., in his fourth lecture, given on Tuesday, the 15th inst., described certain changes which the blood-corpuscles undergo on the withdrawal of the blood from the vessels. The most common is that known as "crenation," a wrinkling of the surface, eventually taking the form of a general retraction of the corpuscle, except at certain points which project from the non-globular corpuscles as minute spines. This generally results from increase of the density of the serum or plasma, due to evaporation; but it may be caused in other ways. The peculiar changes which Gulliver long ago described in the blood of the Mexican deer seem to be analogous to crenation. Another very constant change is the formation of rouleaux, by the blood-corpuscles adhering to their surfaces, which is very difficult to explain. After considering and illustrating by experiment the causes assigned by Lister, Norris, and Dogiel, Professor Schäfer quoted Gaule's description of the appearance of a worm-shaped organism in the frog's blood-corpuscles, which gets out and moves in the surrounding fluid. Gaule concludes that this is formed out of protoplasm in the corpuscles (the zooid of Brücke). Dowdeswell agrees with Gaule, and thinks that the filaments formed by the admixture with sherry wine, by heat, and by chromate of ammonia, &c., are also protoplasmic. Professor Schäfer considered that there are strong reasons against these views, for, assuming protoplasm to be really present, if it became separated, it would rather resemble in the character of its movements that of the white corpuscle; and in the experiments mentioned by Dowdeswell the conditions are very unfavourable to any vitality of protoplasm. Probably the filaments, first noticed by Addison, are due to the action of water upon the lecithin in the red corpuscles. The lecture was concluded with a brief account of the chemical constituents composing the stroma of the red corpuscles.

HISTORY OF DRAWING-ROOM MUSIC.

Professor Ernst Pauer, in beginning his first lecture, on Thursday, the 17th inst., described two forms of instrumental music—firstly, cyclical, such as concertos and sonatas, which consist of a series of movements, including an allegro, an andante, and a finale, symmetrically united, which may be treated scientifically and rigorously, fitted for an orchestra and an intellectual audience; secondly, the "single," such as the scherzo, impromptu, and rondo, specially adapted for the home circle, their essential characters being a short pleasing melody, with a simple rhythmical expression, not too elaborately treated. The earliest chamber music was generally dances; and the composition of such in various styles was not disdained by the greatest masters in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The performance of single dances was succeeded by "Suites de pièces," a series of such compositions, and in the "Partita" dances were superseded by music of a higher character, yet still adapted for home practice. Excellent music of this kind was produced by the Bachs, Rameau, Couperin, Handel, and others. The increased influence of amateurs led to degeneracy, and the great demand for light, pleasing pieces was supplied by the publication of a quantity of music of easy execution, with taking titles, and the manufacture of pot-pourris and mélanges (selections from popular operas), and of endless variations upon national airs, music which required little taste or skill in either composer or performer. Music of a far different character, however, was composed by Mozart, Haydn, and Beethoven; and the charming nocturnes of John Field, their inventor—sweet, delicious, dreamy music, too delicate for the public concert-room—are true types of drawing-room music, in which should be found every possible shade of feeling. The illustrations, on a grand pianoforte by Broadwood, included a pavane by O. Gibbons; "Les Buffons," by John Bull; a sarabande, and other dances, by S. Bach, Handel, Mattheson, Rameau, and Corelli; the "Echo," by S. Bach; "La Poule," by Rameau; and other pieces by Couperin, Scarlatti, and Steibelt, concluding with the "Midnight" rondo, by John Field.

FRUITS AND SEEDS.

Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., who gave the discourse at the Friday evening meeting on the 18th inst., in his opening remarks alluded to the very great variety of fruits and seeds in regard to size, form, colour, and properties, and stated that his object was to consider the probable reasons for some of

these variations, derived from long and close observation and study. In some plants the seeds are protected by thick impervious shells (nuts), others with a fleshy envelope (fruit), not eaten till ripe. Fertilisation in some plants takes place by day (as by butterflies, &c.), in others by night (as by moths). Many plants have the power of dispersing the seed, as in the common Cardamine and the herb Robert, which at the proper time are able to project the seed to the distance of twenty feet. Some kinds of violet sow the seed, while other kinds disperse it, by very peculiar mechanical arrangements. The common vetch also casts its seed with a jerk when ripe; and the squirting cucumber ejects its seed by a kind of endosmosis. In most trees the seed is dispersed by the agency of wind swinging and jerking the branches. The arrangements in the poppy for protecting the seed from rain and for dispersing it at the right time are very remarkable. Some plants shed the seed when rolled along the ground by wind. Seeds are also largely dispersed by animals. Some plants are propagated by their seeds being carried in the wool of sheep, and by their fruits forming the food of monkeys and other creatures. The dispersion of many seeds is facilitated by their being sticky or provided with hooks; and others are blown forward till they arrive at soil suitable for their growth. Some plants produce two kinds of seed or pods, adapted for different circumstances. The pods and seed of some plants have very singular forms, resembling birds' feet, horseshoes, caterpillars, beetles, centipedes, and other insects. In concluding, Sir John said that there is not a fruit nor a seed, even of our commonest plants, which would not amply justify and richly reward the most careful study. The discourse was illustrated by pictures and specimens, and the forcible ejection of seeds to some distance was imitated by ingenious models.

ANCIENT EGYPT—RELIGION.

Mr. R. Stuart-Poole, Keeper of Coins in the British Museum, and Correspondent of the Institute of France, began a course of four lectures on Ancient Egypt in its Comparative Relations on Saturday last, the 19th inst. He first spoke of the great services of the late M. Mariette, and the appeal he had made, in his last Memoir to the Institute of France, to carry on his great work of exploration. In addressing that learned body, M. Mariette had spoken to its English members and correspondents, and the lecturer trusted that these last words would excite the sympathetic liberality of England in the cause of knowledge. He then discussed the Monotheistic belief of the Egyptians in the form taught by the moralists, in that by which the priests reasoned back to a First Cause, and that in which they developed the Pantheistic doctrine. He next passed to the Pantheon, and explained the first order of the gods, tracing it to its double origin, probably from Thinis and Heliopolis. The solar myth was then explained in its two forms, as connected with this order—the myth of Ra and the myth of Osiris. The influence of the latter Mr. Poole ascribed to its human aspect. Like Ra, Osiris is the creator, and is essentially the good principle, perpetually at war with evil, personified by Typhon, his brother or son. Animal worship was then noticed in the different forms of that of animals locally sacred, those generally sacred, and selected individuals like the Bull Apis. In endeavouring to trace the Egyptian religion to its sources, the lecturer pointed to the evidence that the cosmical element in the Pantheon was connected by the Egyptians with Arabia. He referred to the central position of Chaldea in primitive civilisation, as the country to which even Chinese knowledge had been traced by the brilliant discoveries of M. Terrien de Lacouperie, and suggested the probability that the similarities of Egyptian and Indian mythology might be explained by a like theory. He then drew attention to the high character of the faith of the Egyptian hymns, which, as far as is known, are all later than the Semitic occupation of the country by the Shepherds, and he was disposed to conjecture, with due reserve, that the noble style of these hymns was due to Semitic influence. He next compared the Assyrian and Indian (Vedic) religions with the Egyptian, showing the strong general agreements in the Pantheon. In passing to the Hebrew faith, Mr. Poole referred to the impersonality of the One God, as viewed by the Egyptian systems, and the intense personality of the Hebrew aspect of this central truth. In concluding, he pointed out the high level attained by the Egyptians, as compared with the Greeks, in their idea of the gods, and their relation to man. Finally, he drew attention to the best books on the subject of the course, of which a printed list would be given the audience at this day's lecture, the 26th inst.

The Rev. William Houghton will give the first of two lectures on "The Picture Origin of the Cuneiform Characters" on Thursday next, March 3. Next Friday evening the discourse will be given by Sir William Thomson, on Elasticity as a Probable Mode of Motion.

The inventory of the personal estate of Mr. Graham Menzies, distiller, Edinburgh, who died at Hollyburton House, Forfarshire, in November last, has been sworn to. It shows that the amount of his personal property in Scotland is £251,462, in England £179,661, and in Ireland £1700; total, £432,823. The estate is to be divided among the family.

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, held yesterday week at the Cannon-street Hotel, the report, which dealt with the proceedings and the legislation affecting the chamber during the past year, was adopted; and Colonel Hill, of Cardiff, was elected president for the ensuing twelve months, in the place of Mr. Glover, whose period of office had expired.

The first year's monthly issue, by Messrs. Letts, Son, and Co., King William-street, London Bridge, of the series of maps to compose what is styled "Letts's Popular Atlas," makes a volume that deserves entire commendation. It comprises the general maps of the world, both in hemispheres and on Mercator's projection, of all the main geographical divisions, the great Continents, the Pacific Ocean, Europe, Asia, America (North and South), Africa (North and South), Australia and Tasmania, and New Zealand; India and Ceylon; and maps of the principal European countries. There is a general map of the British Isles, and two other maps of England and Wales, showing the geology, the railways and canals, the population of towns, and other local conditions; besides maps of Ireland and Scotland. In some of the maps in this series, moreover, we also find an indication of the greater or less elevations of the land, the density of population, the kind of cultivation prevailing—as in the wine districts of France, Germany, Spain, and Italy, the wool districts of Australia, or the grain districts of Russia or America. The depths and currents of the seas are likewise frequently set forth. The maps are beautifully drawn, lightly and pleasantly coloured, and the lettering of the names is exquisitely neat and clear. There is a copious index, stating the latitude and longitude of every place named. It would not be easy to devise, and no one could at present be prepared to execute, at so moderate a price, a Popular Atlas which should be more completely satisfactory or more convenient for general use.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The Marquis of Salisbury, in making his first appearance this Session in the House of Lords on Monday, was so far to be likened unto the stormy petrel that it was undoubtedly a presage of Lord Lytton's Candahar debate which drow the noble Marquis from Nice. As it happened, the late Foreign Secretary might have hibernated a few days longer, Lord Lytton having determined to keep his Candahar rod in pickle for yet another week. Public interest in the Afghan problem has, however, been fanned, unintentionally,



by the Duke of Argyll's passage of arms yesterday week with Lord Lytton, apropos of the renovation of a bridge of boats across the Indus at the commencement of the late Vice-roy's term of office. The seriousness with which the noble Duke discusses Indian affairs (duly delineated in the sketch) has one drawback. It enables the consummate master of persiflage opposite him to provoke the laughter that to the shallow drowns the reason. This happened on the 18th inst. The Duke of Argyll having, to his own satisfaction, shown that, in the autumn of 1876, Lord Lytton had directed Sir Henry Norman to form a flying column of 5000 men, and had thrown the afore-said bridge across the Indus, all for the purpose of invading Afghanistan, Lord Lytton repeated that the bridge was made for another reason, but justified his Afghan policy, and gave Lord Beaconsfield the opportunity later on of winding up the dispute amusingly by throwing ridicule on his Grace's notion that 5000 men, with two blankets apiece, would have sufficed "to conquer Afghanistan and to check Russia." Lord Kimberley on Monday informed their Lordships that the Government had taken such steps with regard to the Transvaal rising as were "best calculated to promote a satisfactory settlement and to spare effusion of blood, consistently with the honour of the British Crown;" and the Secretary for the Colonies afterwards, replying to a protracted address from Lord Brabourne, spoke highly of President Brand's friendliness at a juncture when it was inevitable that the Dutch inhabitants of the Orange Free State must sympathise, in common with two thirds of the Cape colonists, with the Boers. The Anglo-American eloquence of Lord Dunraven was on Tuesday displayed in vain in favour of opening national museums on Sundays. His Lordship had the advantage of being supported by Earl Granville in a logically unanswerable speech. But the House was not quite ripe for this rational concession of a public right which is recognised at Kew, Greenwich, Hampton Court, and elsewhere. The Earl of Dunraven's reasonable motion was accordingly negatived by 41 to 34 votes; and their Lordships adopted the amendment of Lord Shaftesbury favouring the opening of the British Museum and National Gallery on weekday evenings.

Question time appears to be the most important and interesting period in the House of Commons, it being the interval when the Prime Minister and his colleagues, freed from the moment from the monopoly of an Irish Bill, if not relieved from the everlasting brogue of Mr. Parnell's irrepressible elique, can manage to squeeze in some information concerning other portions of the Empire. The Marquis of Hartington (sketched as he composedly answers an Indian inquiry) has grown greatly in the favour of the House since he has roused himself from the lethargy which is, perhaps, natural to him—and certainly not surprising on the part of the heir to a Dukedom. With vigour of thought and firmness of political convictions, greater clearness of speech has come. Never were these qualifications more urgently needed by a Secretary for India. Candahar is and will be a test question with Lord Hartington. The ingenuity of the Opposition has been, and will be, taxed to catch his Lordship tripping on this point. The noble Marquis was, however, on the 18th inst., quite equal to Sir William Palliser's artfully framed questions in reference to the retention of the Afghan fortress, and could not hold out hope that the decision of the Government to withdraw from Candahar would be reversed. Similarly satisfactory were Lord Hartington's replies on Monday to Sir Henry Tyler regarding the abandoned railway to Candahar, and to Sir George Campbell with respect



to the discretion given the Indian Government to settle the retirement from Candahar.

The questions have ranged from the opening of seditious Fenian letters by order of the Home Secretary (whose right to do so has been stoutly maintained by Sir William Harcourt) to Mr. Mundella's grave advice to members to cook their pork well to avoid the injurious effects of trichinosis which affects American pork. But the so-named Coercion Bill continued to be the question until the Speaker and Mr. Gladstone were once more called upon to introduce a new rule for the purpose of quickening the legislative action of the Home-Rule members. The Speaker introduced these rules on the 17th inst., their aim being to bring within the bounds of reason the interminable debates on the superabundant amendments of Mr. Parnell's followers to the Protection of Person and Property Bill in Committee. Mr. Gladstone promptly followed the matter up by giving notice that if the measure should not have passed through Committee that night he would on the morrow move that the bill should be reported before midnight. Sir Stafford Northcote, alarmed lest the rights of the Conservative minority were to be infringed, could not bring himself at once to countenance the new rules. Mr. Cowen, in his capacity as Radical advocate of the Home Rulers, ironically suggested that the bill should be put to the vote without any further discussion at all. His excitable and ultra-sensitive Home Rule colleague, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, strove to cap Mr. Cowen's proposition by rising from the Parnellite benches, and threatening with satirical fervour to introduce a resolution to the effect that "the Prime Minister have power to move that no Irish member be heard on any Irish question." But, frothy opposition to the contrary notwithstanding, the Speaker and Mr. Gladstone gained their point. An obviously necessary modification of the new rule was made, at the suggestion of Sir Stafford Northcote. The Friday night passed, and still saw the fount of Milesian garrulity unexhausted. Monday came. The Prime Minister then moved that at midnight "the remaining clauses of the bill and any amendments and new clauses then standing on the notice-paper be put forthwith." Carried by a majority of 352—415 to 63. Dr. Lyon Playfair exerted himself to curtail conversation by declaring several amendments inadmissible. Midnight found him inexorable in arresting further discussion. Forthwith the Chairman put the remaining amendment, negatived by 249 to 43; and close upon one o'clock in the morning Dr. Lyon Playfair retired, the Speaker resumed the Chair, and had thereafter to declare Mr. Parnell in a minority—287 to 33—upon his motion to delay the bill till Monday next. On Tuesday evening, the bill being brought up for reconsideration, Mr. Forster introduced an amendment or two, and the heavy weight of the Home Secretary's artillery had to be brought to bear to prove the necessity of retaining the words "treason felony" as a crime punishable by the bill. Other points were reserved for Wednesday. With regard to the energetic action of the Government in expediting a measure pronounced "urgent," there is a general opinion that the good repute of Parliament as a business-like Assembly demanded this corollary of the closure.



The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the second week in February was 102,380, of whom 53,813 were in work-houses and 48,567 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1879, 1878, and 1877 these figures show an increase of 888, 10,166, and 15,764 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 759, of whom 614 were men, 136 women, and 9 children under sixteen.

The committee appointed by the Royal Society, at the request of the Government, to make arrangements for observing the transit of Venus in 1882, would be glad to be informed whether astronomers have at their disposal, and are willing to lend, for use in the observations, 4 in., 5 in., or 6 in. refracting telescopes, and 10 in. or 12 in. reflectors, with equatorial mountings; also portable transits or altazimuths. The instruments would be returned, in perfect order, as soon after the transit as possible, and in any case before the end of 1883. All communications should be addressed to the secretary, Transit Committee, Royal Society, Burlington House, W.

The Indian and Colonial Mercantile Directory of Messrs. G. Street and Co., Cornhill, has been published this year, as usual, for the convenience of all who have business or correspondence with the British dominions lying far beyond seas. It contains, in addition to trade returns, tariffs, the names of official and commercial people, topography and accounts of local population, with ports, towns, railways, bankers, mails, coinage, weights and measures, full particulars of the lines of steamers to and from the places referred to, with the average length of voyage by sailing-vessels. Some very tolerable maps are inserted between the leaves of this useful volume.

A meeting was held yesterday week, at 68, Grosvenor-street—Mr. George Palmer, M.P., in the chair—for the purpose of collecting a fund to establish a prize or scholarship at University College or the London University in commemoration of the late Miss Watson. She was the first lady student to attend the mathematical classes at University College, and was one of the first ladies who passed the first B.Sc. examination at the University of London. She died at Grahamstown, South Africa, on her way to the Orange Free State. Several speakers having borne testimony to Miss Watson's rare devotion and intellectual distinction, a committee was formed, among the members of which were Miss Buss, Professor Henrici, Mr. T. E. Mylne, Miss Alice Palmer, Miss Orme, Mrs. Bryant, and others.

HOME NEWS.

The annual exhibition of the English Cart-Horse Society has been held this week at the Agricultural Hall.

Mr. Gladstone has written to Mr. Morley, M.P., to state that he will recommend a grant of £200 from the Royal Bounty Fund for the benefit of Mrs. Mechi.

Sir Charles Russell, M.P., has been pronounced by Dr. Quain and Mr. Prescott Hewett to be convalescent, and no further bulletin will be issued.

Mr. Thomas W. Rumble, M.I.C.E., F.G.S., chief engineer of the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company, has been admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.

The sale of the library of the late Lord Hampton realised a total of £3539, exclusive of the "Mazarine Bible," belonging to a foreign gentleman, which sold for £760.

Lectures are being delivered by the Christian Evidence Society at the Hall of Science, Old-street, St. Luke's, and at other densely populated neighbourhoods in the metropolis.

Admiral Sir Geoffrey T. P. Hornby, K.C.B., has been appointed President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, in the place of Admiral Sir Charles P. A. Shadwell, K.C.B.

The subscriptions promised to the Southend local committee for the forthcoming show of the Essex Agricultural Society amount to £620. About £1500 will be offered in prizes.

The thirty-ninth annual ball in aid of the funds of the French Benevolent Society will take place at Willis's Rooms, under the patronage of the French Ambassador, next Monday.

Messrs. Cory Brothers, of Cardiff, have given a second donation of £1000 towards the Building Fund of the Tower Hamlets Mission, of which Mr. F. N. Charrington is the honorary superintendent.

At the last weekly meeting of the committee of management of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, £4000 was specially voted for distribution, in small annual grants, to the needy families of nearly 1400 deceased seafaring men.

The new buildings of the London Temperance Hospital in the Hampstead-road will be opened on Friday, March 4, by the Lord Mayor, who, with the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, will attend in state.

Mr. John Graves, solicitor, of Peterborough, has been appointed town clerk of Salford at a salary of £1000, in the place of Mr. Moorhouse, who has been appointed solicitor to Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

The Council of the Birmingham Agricultural Exhibition Society has decided to postpone the shorthorn show from March 9 to April 27 and 28; and has fixed Nov. 26 for the opening of the annual cattle show at Bingley Hall.

Mr. S. A. Ralli presided last Saturday over the inaugural meeting of the French National Society, at their premises, No. 20, Bedford-street, Covent-garden. The society offers the advantages of a club to Frenchmen residing in England.

Mrs. Susan Wills Fletcher, an American spiritualist, has been committed for trial at Bow-street on the charge of obtaining, in conjunction with her husband, a quantity of jewellery and other articles from Mrs. Hart Davies by fraud.

The Right Hon. J. Bright, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has given instructions that the ancient Courts Leet of the Honour of Pontefract may be dispensed with, as investigation shows that recent legislation has deprived them of the public utility which they once possessed.

From Mitchell and Co.'s *Newspaper Press Directory*, recently issued, it appears that there are now in England 1465 newspapers; Wales, 66; Scotland, 181; Ireland, 151; and the British Isles, 20; making a total of 1986. The magazines, including the quarterly reviews, number 1097.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week show a very large increase on those of the preceding week, and were the largest arrivals for many weeks past, the total comprising 1070 cattle, 377 sheep, 11,245 quarters of beef, 1802 carcasses of mutton, and 651 pigs.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place last Monday, when a paper on the Implements of the Stone Age as a Primitive Demarcation between Man and other Animals, by Dr. Thompson, LL.D., of Harvard University, was read; after which a second brief paper on the Caves of Devonshire was read by Mr. Howard, F.R.S.

The prizes of the 2nd Tower Hamlets (late 1st Administrative Battalion) were distributed last Saturday night to the successful competitors by Mrs. Johnstone, wife of Mr. Andrew Johnstone, Sheriff of Essex, the ceremony taking place in the spacious drill-hall in the Whitechapel-road. Nearly 800 persons were present.

Mr. Thomas Henderson, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, second in Classics, 1875, Assistant Master at the Surrey County School, Cranleigh, has been elected Head Master of the Bedford County School, in the room of Mr. Charles William Bourne, M.A., who has been appointed Head Master of the College, Inverness.

The House of Lords, sitting as a Committee for Privileges, again considered the claim to the Dysart Peerage on Tuesday. Sir John Holker concluded his address on behalf of the original claimant, and, the Lord Advocate having followed on part of the Crown, the Committee adjourned until Monday week, when the case will probably be disposed of.

The Duke of Buckingham was presented with an address yesterday week, at Aylesbury, congratulating him on his safe return from India. In reply, his Grace spoke of the sufferings he had witnessed from the famine, and his belief that the generosity of the English people had made a deep impression upon the Hindoos. He also gave some advice to the English manufacturers of agricultural implements for India.

At a meeting of gentlemen mainly connected with commercial and trading interests in the City, held at Gresham House last Saturday, a resolution was passed expressing alarm at the vast amount of property and the many lives destroyed by fire in London, the powerlessness of the Fire Brigade to cope with the evil, and the desirability of coroners holding inquests into the origin of all fires.

In his Lent pastoral, which will be read in all the diocesan churches to-morrow (Sunday), the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin expresses his great sorrow at "allies for our country in her struggle for justice being sought from the ranks of impious infidels, who have plunged their own unhappy land into misery, and who are sworn to destroy the foundations of all religions." The Archbishop asks, "Will Catholic Ireland tolerate such an indignity?"

In London 2841 births and 1561 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 197, whereas the deaths were 258 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 55 from smallpox, 23 from measles, 36 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 26 from whooping-cough, 14 from enteric fever, 6 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, and 11 from diarrhoea.

T H E R O Y A L M A R R I A G E A T B E R L I N .

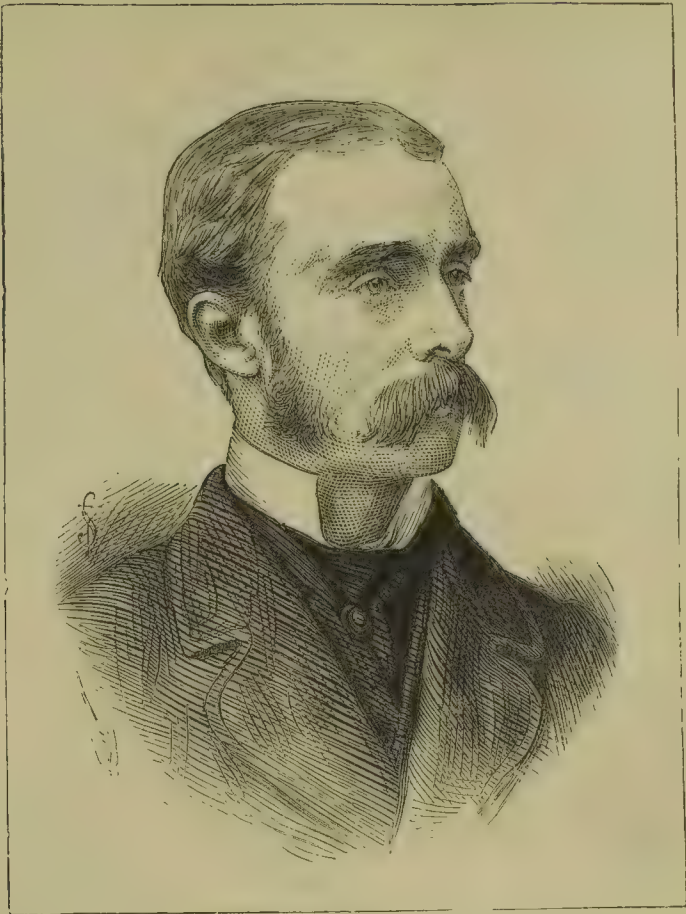
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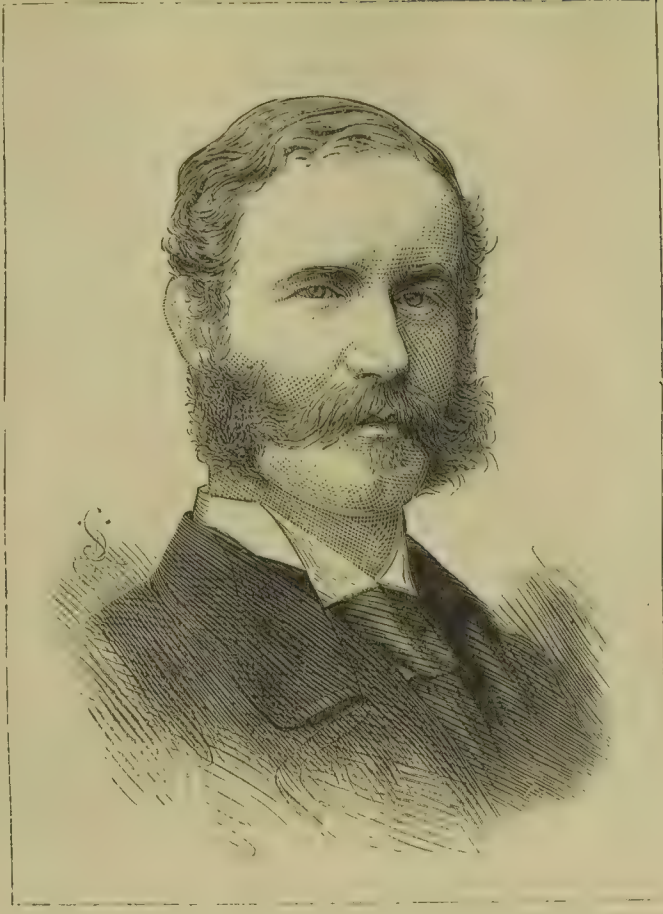
THE MARBLE PALACE, POTSDAM, THE FUTURE RESIDENCE OF PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA AND HIS BRIDE.



PRINKNAU, NEAR SAGAN, SILESIA, THE LATE RESIDENCE OF PRINCESS VICTORIA OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN-AUGUSTENBURG



MAJOR W. H. HINGESTON, 58TH REGIMENT,
KILLED AT THE ATTACK OF LAING'S NEK, JANUARY 28.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ANSTRUTHER, 94TH REGIMENT,
KILLED AT BRONKER'S SPRUIT, DECEMBER 20.

OFFICERS KILLED IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The late Brevet-Colonel Philip Robert Anstruther, who was in command of the detachment of the 94th Regiment intercepted by the Boers, on its march from Lydenburg to Pretoria, on Dec. 20, at Bronker's Spruit, died some days afterwards, in consequence of the wounds he received in that conflict. He was a son of Mr. Thomas Anstruther, of the East India Company's service, and was born in 1841. He entered the Army in 1858, and rose to be the Major of his regiment, the 94th, in 1878. In April, 1880, he received the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Colonel Anstruther succeeded to the command of the 94th in August of the present year, upon the retirement of Colonel Malthus. He served with his regiment during the Zulu war, and was present at the battle of Ulundi. He will

be remembered as having served as Judge-Advocate at the trial by court-martial of Lieutenant Carey. Colonel Anstruther married, in 1875, the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Erskine.

The late Major William Henry Hingeston was one of the officers of the 58th Regiment killed on the 28th ult., in the unsuccessful attack on the position of the Boers at Laing's Neck. He was the only surviving son of the late Mr. John Hingeston, of Lyme Regis, Dorset, and of Caroline, his wife, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Hillman, of the same place. Major Hingeston was born on April 3, 1838, and entered the Army as an Ensign in the 58th Foot in the year 1855. Before he was twenty-two years of age he obtained his company in the same Regiment, and thus became one of the youngest Captains in the Army. He served some years in India, but

returned to England without having seen service in the field. In 1872 he obtained the brevet rank of Major in the Army, and in 1875 was promoted to a majority in his Regiment. After the disaster at Isandula, the 58th was one of the corps dispatched to reinforce Lord Chelmsford, and served with the forces under his command throughout the remainder of the Zulu war. Major Hingeston was present at the battle of Ulundi, which virtually ended the campaign, and shortly afterwards the command of his regiment devolved upon him, and he continued to exercise it until he fell, whilst gallantly leading on his men in the action on the 28th ult. He died of his wounds on the following day.

Our portrait of Major Hingeston is from a photograph by Mr. Jabez Hughes, of Ryde, Isle of Wight; that of Colonel Anstruther, from one by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield.



THE SLADE SCHOOL OF FINE ART, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER-STREET.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

The newly-built North Wing, added to the buildings of University College, in Gower-street, was opened by the Earl of Kimberley, on Wednesday week, accompanied by Lord Sherbrooke and Sir John Lubbock, with Professor Tyndall, Professor Max Müller, and other distinguished scholars.

On July 9, 1878, the completion of the fiftieth year of University College, was celebrated by a festival in the college grounds. Earl Granville, who presided, then laid the first stone of the buildings, which are now ready for use. These new buildings, which form the north wing of the college, with the chemical annex in the rear, were constructed from designs prepared by Professor Hayter Lewis, under the superintendence of Messrs. Perry and Reed, of John-street, Adelphi, architects to the College, by Mr. W. Brass, the contractor. They furnish improved and extended accommodation for the Slade School of Fine Art; and the Fine-Art School is thus enabled to give up some rooms which it formerly occupied. The rooms thus set free on the first floor have been applied to a considerable extension of the space allotted to zoology and comparative anatomy. The whole upper floor of the north wing has been specially prepared for the study of physiology. On the ground floor and basement, chemistry is provided not only with space in the north wing, but also with a large annexed laboratory on the ground behind. Rooms set free in the centre of the building by these new arrangements have been so dealt with as to secure proper accommodation for the school of engineering and a laboratory for practical botany.

In the central portion of the newly finished wing of University College the ground floor, the first storey and part of the basement have been appropriated to the Slade School of Fine Art.

This school owes its origin to a bequest of the late Mr. Felix Slade for the founding of a Fine Arts Department in University College. Similar bequests, though to a smaller extent, were made by him to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, by which Mr. Ruskin and Sir Digby Wyatt (since succeeded by Mr. Richmond and Mr. Sidney Colvin) were severally appointed as Professors, their duties being to give series of lectures to the students. The Council of University College, London, however, considered that the terms of the bequest as relating to it could be thoroughly complied with only by founding a school in which the fine arts should be taught practically. For this purpose the first part of the North Wing in Gower-street was erected, containing studios for drawing, painting,

and modelling from the life and from casts of antiques, with arrangements for the accommodation of female as well as male students. The cost of building was defrayed partly from a portion of Mr. Slade's bequest and partly by various friends of the College, among whom may be mentioned Mr. Samuel Sharpe and Mr. J. P. Heywood. A certain sum out of the bequest having been devoted to the endowment of a Professorship for this school, the Council elected Mr. E. J. Poynter, R.A., as the first Professor. The new building having been furnished with casts, seats, easels, and other necessary objects, was opened for the reception of students and for working purposes on Oct. 9, 1871. Mr. Poynter expended much thought and energy in devising rules and regulations, and organising the details of the mode of study to bring the school into working order. He resigned the professorship in 1876, upon his appointment to be Superintendent of the Art Department and Government Art-School at South Kensington, when M. Alphonse Legros was elected his successor here. The apartments now provided for the Slade School of Fine Art consist of the library and lecture-room, 40 ft. 9 in. long, 35 ft. wide, and 16 ft. high, entered from the spacious corridor on the ground floor, with a room for the Professor and his assistants; a large life studio, part of the old building, for students of the male class; another life studio, 40 ft. 4 in. by 33 ft., and 19 ft. high, facing the north, for the ladies' or mixed class; the Professor's studio; the Antique room, in which are many fine casts; a room for the sculpture class, or for drawing and painting from the antique; and a place for the etching class. There are convenient refreshment-rooms, cloak-rooms, and lavatories, in separate quarters, for the lady and gentleman students.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT BERLIN.

The marriage of Prince Frederick William, eldest son of the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia and Germany, and grandson of our own Queen, to Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, niece to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the husband of our Queen's daughter Princess Helena, will take place at Berlin to-morrow (Sunday) morning. Portraits of the young bride and bridegroom, from recent photographs, appeared in our last week's publication. As further illustrations of this subject, we present Views, drawn by our own Artist, of the Marble Palace at Potsdam, which has been assigned to Prince

Frederick William and his intended wife for their future residence; and of the château of Prinzenau, near the town of Sagan, in Silesia, where Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein has been living, and from which she comes to Berlin for her wedding. It is the family mansion of her brother, Duke Ernst Günther of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, head of the elder branch of this princely house.

We may add a few particulars concerning the Marble Palace, at Potsdam, as it is to be the future home of the young couple. It is in the Dutch style, of white marble and red brick; and contains some fine bronzes, and other objects, of the time of Louis XVI. It was built at the end of the last century by a nephew of Frederick the Great, who afterwards became Frederick William II., King of Prussia. The fragments of Corinthian columns were got up to represent the ruins of a classic temple according to the style of the time, of which a similar illustration will be familiar to those who have visited Virginia Water, near Windsor. This palace is at present undergoing a thorough renovation, and till it is all ready the happy pair will occupy a suite of rooms in the Royal Schloss at Potsdam.

Her Royal Highness Princess Christian (Princess Helena) left England for Berlin on Saturday last, and will be the guest of her sister, the Imperial Crown Princess of Germany, during the wedding festivities. Her husband, Prince Christian, will conduct his niece, the bride of to-morrow, from his nephew's residence at Prinzenau, to the Prussian Capital. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh have gone to Berlin this week, in order to attend the wedding of their sister's son.

Last week the Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new Church of St. Clement, Broughton. The building in question, which is of red brick, from designs of Messrs. Southern, of Salford, and will accommodate 732 persons, has cost £6000, towards which Mr. W. Clowes has contributed £3000 and the site.

At a crowded meeting of the incorporated members of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel held yesterday week, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the resolutions proposed by the special committee for petitioning her Majesty for a new charter to secure the better government of the society were, on the motion of Canon Gregory, carried without alterations, and nearly unanimously.

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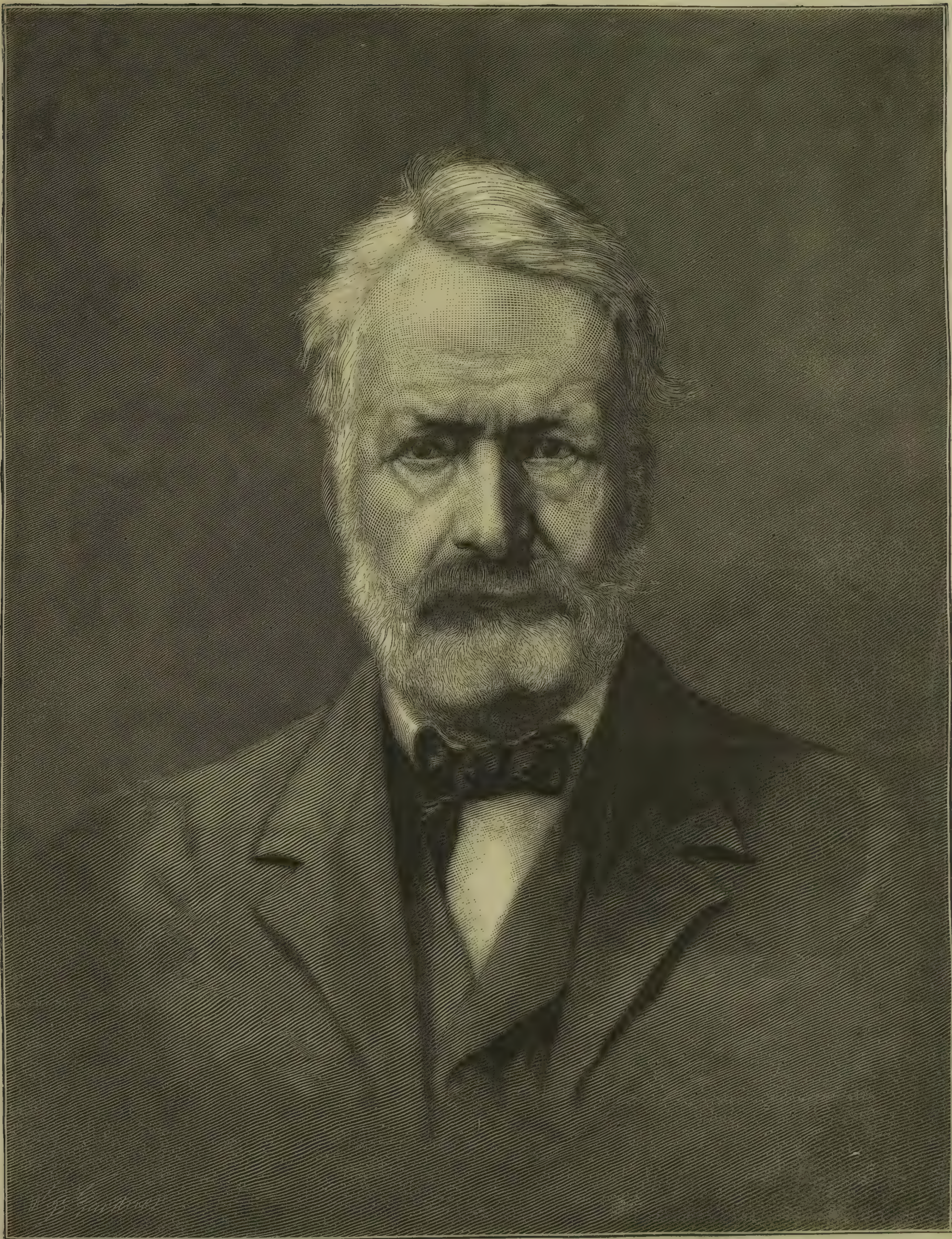
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VICTOR HUGO.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

The Coloured Supplement.

"THINNING THE FIELD."

"So you have found the Albany at last, have you?" said Berkley Beauchamp, as he got up languidly from his cosy couch, and welcomed his friend to his bachelor chambers. "At last, eh?" returned Massey. "I got back but to-day, and I came straight here." "All right, Gerard; start a seat, my boy; the tankard is by you, and you will find some weeds. Light up." "Thanks; you know my weakness. Decent diggings, these." "Well, they are quiet, and that suits me; and I am freer of the Clubmen than I was in Pall-mall." "Is Forbes in town?" "He is," was the answer, "and will be here presently;" and in half an hour afterwards Forbes Willoughby came—his friend and Beauchamp's—and entered noisily with this refrain—"For of all this world's blessings, that which is 'A 1,' is hunting, fox-hunting; it beats all, bar none!" As Massey rose to greet him, "Cease that din, you duffer," cried Beauchamp, "and consider my nerves." "Cease it?" said the singer, who had a weakness for song. "Did that glorious Whyte-Melville cease it? Not he, poor old boy. No! 'There in the bottom, see, sluggish and idle, Steals the dark stream where the willow-tree grows. Harden your heart and catch hold of your bridle, Steady him! rouse him! and over he goes!' That is, you know, Berkley, he should have gone over, because I did harden my heart, and I did catch hold of him, 'where the willow-tree grows;' but, alas! I kissed my mother earth, and he went to the fishes; and my pretty cousin, who was close behind, did forthwith join him!" "Cousin! What cousin?" asked Beauchamp, as he stroked his moustache, complacently. "Barbara, the beautiful—but you don't know her."

"It was in this way, old fellow. There was a big breakfast on at the Manor House—where I was, you know—and we turned out strongly; primed and in good condition, both men and mounts, so, fit to go. For what sayeth the poet on that same head? 'If your horse be well bred, and in blooming condition, Both up to the country, and up to your weight, Oh! then give the rein to your youthful ambition, Sit down in the saddle, and keep his head straight.' Stirring lines, those, Berkley! and if a certain fair foreigner should happen to hear them—she is now with the Cheshire, and *always* goes straight—Sweetheart and Sailor, Bright Star and Buttercup—her four favourite horses—will have a good time."

"Get on," said Beauchamp, "do, and let us have it!" "Right you are," continued Willoughby. "This, then, was the way of it. After sailing across the pastures, with our fox in front, we skirted a plantation and came on down hill, where was a wide brook in the flat, which the floods had swollen. So, we all put on the steam, to get well over; Barbara, I, and old Charlie Grier, and our hest, and his two sons, George and James, the latter in pink, like ourselves—I mean Charles and me—and on a small blood wiry mare; and, as the huntsman got over the brook at the corner, down we raced for a willow-tree, Charlie making for the one side of it, and I the other, when, getting first to the liquid, I flew it, dropped short, and grassed; as my horse fell backwards in it. Barbara thus was thrown out of her stride, and hence got soused delightfully, as Bondsman dashed in, and Forrester followed him—two laggard hounds—and Charlie boy landed the grey. At this, it seems, Jem's mare refused, and nearly puled him; and as the roan swerved round with the poor old man, young George reined in. Then, a farmer, on their left, came tearing down with a hard-mouthed puller, and cannoned two men who were picking places, so all went in! and ere they could get out, three others followed, the take-off being boggy, and the dropping bad. So, as the song says, 'There were eight of us had it, and seven got in.' It was most laughable! Meantime, whilst they were floundering there, the rear-guard shirked it, and, making for a gap where three poplars grew, they got into the lane, down which some careful men were just then pounding. You never saw such an instance of 'thinning the field' as that brook gave us! Barbara, by this time, was out of the mess, and my horse, too; but Jemmy still was pondering. So, firing a shot at him, with 'Never stand dreaming, while yonder they're streaming, If ever you mean it, man, mean it to day!' off we went together."

"What fun! I wish I could have seen it," Beauchamp said.

"You do, do you? Then you shall see it!" said Willoughby; and unfolding a roll that he had in his hand, he held it out before them, with "Here it is, most noble youths, all set out clearly, and as I have given it; and taken, as you will see, by the instantaneous process."

"Confound your impudence!" was the exclamation. "Why, that's the picture by Sturges—and a good one, too—that is issued with this week's *Illustrated London News*; and you have been studying it down in the porter's lodge, to come up here and sell us!"

"Well now, that's true for you. I begged it at a news-shop where I buy my *Times*."

"What's to be done with him, Gerard, for this incorrigible tendency, this gross romancing?" said Beauchamp, as he moved uneasily. "What verdict must be given?" "Guilty, undoubtedly," responded Massey, "and without hope of mercy. So let him be taken to the place from whence he came"—"The Criterion," quoth the culprit, "and close at hand"—"and there—stand a champagne dinner!" "Agreed," said Willoughby, "and I will drown my imagination in libations to you both. Come on, my boys, and we'll make an evening of it!"

The labours of a number of miners have been successful in filling up a large chasm caused by the river Bradford breaking through the roof of a disused mine at Alport, in Derbyshire. The stream, however, still flows through the mass of rock and timber thrown into the opening, and finds its way to the Derwent underground. It is impossible to divert the stream, by reason of the conformation of the ground.

Nursemaids who insist upon wheeling their perambulators two or three abreast on the pavements, for the sake of a pleasant chat, will do well to note a case which was decided at the Hammersmith Police Court last week. Two girls were fined 7s. each and 2s. costs for persisting in this objectionable practice in Clarendon-road, Notting-hill, after a gentleman had remonstrated with them. In this case, it is true, the offenders had added to their misconduct by calling the complainant "an old humbug."

On Monday afternoon the usual monthly meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society was held at the offices, 22, Albemarle-street; the chair being occupied by Major-General Sir Henry C. Rawlinson. The Rev. John Cain read a paper on The Kois or Gonds of Central India, in which he gave an account of the manners and customs of some eight classes or castes of Kois which he had come in contact with during his sojourn in India as a missionary. Mr. Cyril Graham gave an account of the Avor or Lesghian language of the Caucasus.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE WATERLOO CUP.

Up to within a few hours of the time fixed for the commencement of the great meeting at Althorp the prospects of sport looked gloomy indeed. The late severe and long frost must have been terribly trying to the hares, and this was followed by such heavy and continuous rain that the Alt twice burst its banks, and the whole country was flooded. On the Monday, indeed, it appeared utterly impossible that the fixture could be brought off to date, but continuous pumping worked wonders, and, on the Tuesday night, it was certain that the first brace of dogs would be slipped at the usual time, though it was considered that it might be necessary to abandon the Purse and Plate altogether. Another few hours, however, witnessed a still further improvement, and little fault could be found with the "going," while hares proved plentiful, and stout enough to furnish some grand trials. As everything connected with the most important event of the coursing season has been thoroughly canvassed by this time, it is unnecessary for us to do more than touch upon the most salient features of the running. The first sensational encounter was that between Honeywood, the winner of the prize in 1880, and Bishop. The former was a strong favourite at 8 to 1 for the event, and odds of 5 to 2 and 3 to 1 were laid on him for this course. Bishop had the best of the slip, and the favourite, running in a style that suggested that his injured leg was far from sound, never had the least chance in a very fair trial. This terrible upset was immediately succeeded by the downfall of Dulas, who made a very poor fight against Meols Water; and then Palm Bloom succumbed to Kirkstall Abbey. Cui Bono performed with great fire in his spin with Master Willie; but Truthful never scored a single point against Annabel. Plunger did not show much cleverness, still he ran with great determination, and, in spite of a heavy fall, defeated Clyde Cutter in handsome fashion. Free Flag jumped the drains in fine style, and gave Glenara very little chance in a long trial, and Debonnaire just beat Dalcarno under great difficulties. Salamis could hardly raise a gallop in her course with Coquette, but the latter unfortunately got on to a fresh hare at the end of a long trial. Plunger v. Woodbine was the first noteworthy trial of the second round. The former again made up for his want of cleverness by his determination, and, after falling into a drain and cannoning heavily against the judge's horse, left off a good winner. Free Flag and Debonnaire gave their backers little uneasiness in their respective courses; but Coquette had been so much punished in the first round that she could do little in her spin with Commerce. Handicraftsman led Princess Dagmar to the hare, but, when the latter once got in, she had matters pretty much her own way. The third round was begun by Clyto giving Surpriser a decisive beating; Bishop never allowed Dartmoor's Princess to make a point; and Cui Bono put out Fagot in brilliant fashion, though the latter performed exceedingly well on the first day, and we regret to hear that he has since died. A terribly long trial between Vindictive and Plunger resulted in favour of the former; but she was so hard run that her chance of ultimate success was virtually extinguished. The antagonism of Free Flag and Debonnaire would have excited great interest had it not been generally known that the latter had suddenly gone amiss, and, as the hare favoured the former, the result was never in doubt. A heavy fall put Clyto out of court in his spin with Bishop, which was the first trial of the fourth round, and Cui Bono was far too good for Assault. After the punishment she had received earlier in the day, it was imagined that Vindictive would have no chance against Free Flag, but the hare circling to her enabled her to score several points before the dog had a chance, and she left off a clever winner; this was one of the best performances ever seen under all the circumstances. In the fifth round, Bishop went too fast for Cui Bono, and Vindictive, who must have been fairly worn out, could do little against Princess Dagmar. Odds were laid on the latter for the final spin, and, having a little the better of the luck, she never allowed Bishop to score a point in a good trial. Thus Mr. Miller has had the good fortune to win the "blue ribbon" twice in three years; and his luck on this occasion is the more remarkable from the fact that Princess Dagmar was only secured to run for the nomination when it was found that Misterton was out of all form. "The Princess" herself was by no means well during the week, and receded to 50 to 1 on the night of the draw, whilst 200 to 1 might have been obtained about Bishop, and half those odds against Cui Bono or Vindictive. Mr. Hedley's decisions gave the greatest satisfaction, and Wilkinson has never slipped in better form. We append the result of the three prizes, two of which fell to England and one to Scotland:—

THE CUP.

(E) Mr. H. G. Miller vs (Mr. J. S. Postle's) w b d b PRINCESS DAGMAR, by Ptarmigan—Gallant Fox, beat (E) Mr. T. Brocklebank's b d d BISHOP, by Barleycorn—Daffodil, and won.

THE PLATE.

(E) Captain Ellis vs (Mr. N. Dunn's) r d THE DODGER, by Fugitive—Ellen Johnson, beat (S) Mr. F. Gibson (Mr. A. Coke) vs b d MACPHERSON, by Master Sam—Annie Macpherson, and won.

THE PURSE.

(S) Mr. W. Smith's f d p SAPPER, by Master Avon—Wideawake, beat (E) Mr. C. E. Marfleet's b k w d MEMNON (late Sir Richard), by Caliph—Polly, and won.

The death of Henry Constable, the jockey, which we regret to say occurred last week, can scarcely be said to have been altogether unexpected, though few who saw him in the saddle last autumn guessed that the end was so near. He did not, however, feel strong enough to ride after the decision of the Cambridgeshire, in which he had his last mount on Cipolata, and consumption and Bright's disease played terrible havoc with a naturally delicate constitution during the last few weeks of his life. In 1873 Constable just beat Archer for premier position in the list of winning jockeys, and headed the list with a score of 110. Sefton—a chance mount—won him his only Derby; and for the last two or three years he has scarcely ever ridden except for Lord Rosebery, who had a strong friendship for him. His Lordship spent many hours with him during his illness, and was at his bedside when he died. The funeral took place at Epsom on Saturday, and was very largely attended.

For once in a way, a meeting at Sandown Park was not favoured with fine weather, for a heavy fog spoilt much of the racing on Tuesday, and snow fell all the following afternoon and stopped the racing, when the programme was only half run through. Still, the sandy soil had been so little affected by the recent heavy rains that the ground was by no means deep or holding, and there was some capital sport. Summer Breeze, who was bought by Sir George Chetwynd at Kempton Park last week, had no difficulty in scoring another victory, and was passed on to Mr. Herbert Rymill for 325 guineas. The Prince of Wales's Steeplechase also fell to Sir George by the aid of Abbot of St. Mary's (11st. 4lb.), who jumped uncommonly well, and would probably have won even without the scrimmage which disposed of five of his

opponents early in the race. On Wednesday Boisterous beat a capital field for a Hunters' flat race, and, shortly after this event, a postponement became necessary. Energetic measures have at last been taken to exclude "the scum of the course," and we did not notice a single welsher at work on either day.

A meeting of the members of the Quorn Hunt took place last week, and there seems to be strong hope that Mr. Coupland, the Master, will be induced to withdraw his resignation.

A very interesting Billiard Tournament is now taking place at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, in which ten of the most celebrated professional players of the day are engaged. At the time of writing, Joseph Bennett, L. Kilkenny, and W. J. Peall have not lost a single game, and the champion is playing in such form that he seems likely to win the first prize. We shall give a detailed account of the handicap next week.

VICTOR HUGO.

This renowned literary veteran of French lyric and dramatic romance, flavoured with political and social enthusiasm of the French Democratic ideal, has reached the eightieth year of his life, which is the occasion for a tribute of personal homage from the many admirers of his character and genius. We therefore give his Portrait in this week's Number of our Journal, but shall here attempt nothing like a critical review of his multifarious writings, some of which are justly admired by English as well as by French readers, while others have been received, at least in this country, with mixed feelings of wonder at their splendid rhetorical and imaginative power, and of dissent from their temper and teaching with regard to the practical affairs of our time. There is, in truth, a wide difference in point of judgment and taste, and in the settled convictions of thoughtful minds, between the school represented by this didactic and satirical poet, and the majority of earnest reformers and philanthropists belonging to our own nation.

Victor Hugo was born at Besançon, Feb. 26, 1802. His father was a Colonel in the French Army, under Napoleon I.; and his earliest reminiscences of childhood were associated with removals to Rome and Naples and back again to Paris, dependent on the military service of the Empire. But he received instruction in classical literature at a seminary conducted by the clergy, or by some monastic order; so that the influences by which his mind was formed, in youth, were of a very mixed description. The Revolution, and its ideas of equality, the Empire with its martial adventures and glories, and the traditional sacredness of religious ideas and institutions, combined to impress his ardent imagination with a transcendental enthusiasm, which was soon captivated by the romantic school of literature. He began to write "Odes and Ballads," at the age of twenty, and such tales as "Hans of Iceland" and "Bug-Jargal," which soon followed, were conceived in the same vein. He appeared in those days a disciple of Chateaubriand, and a chivalrous Royalist, with an historic and poetical veneration for the Catholic Church. But this phase of sentiment, which he shared with other susceptible minds at the period of the Restoration, did not last many years. He embraced the principles of humanitarian democracy that came into vogue as the approach of the July Revolution of 1830; and lit dramatic productions, "Cromwell," "Hernani," "Marion de Lorme," and "Le Roi s'amuse," were inspired by a disposition to revolt against the political and social hierarchy, as well as the critical orthodoxy, of the Bourbon reign. It was about that date, fifty years ago, that Victor Hugo first exhibited his great and characteristic faculty of arousing compassionate sympathy, and kindling indignation, by intense descriptions of moral and mental anguish. "The Last Days of a Condemned Criminal," which may perhaps have suggested to Dickens that passage of "Oliver Twist" relating to the experiences of Fagin on the night before his execution at Newgate, made a powerful impression on French readers in 1829. A more celebrated work, entitled "Notre Dame de Paris," the English translation of which is called "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," gained the author an immense reputation all over Europe. Many of his stories, plays, and poems are highly appreciated by Parisian taste, especially those which he furnished to the stage in its palmy condition, such as "Ruy Blas;" but the circle which they traverse is wider than a single brief notice can well take in. Victor Hugo's literary talents gained full recognition in 1841, when he was elected a member of the Academy, and was appointed by Louis Philippe one of the Chamber of Peers. As a Parliamentary orator, and in public addresses upon various set occasions, he frequently spoke in a strain of somewhat theatrical declamation. He was, however, a constant advocate of the abolition of capital punishment, and a leading member of the Peace Congress, but more of a sentimentalist than a sober moralist. In the Revolution of 1848, he failed to obtain any hold over the popular mind; and when, in 1851, Louis Napoleon perpetrated the *coup d'état*, Victor Hugo was one of the Republicans who found themselves helpless to resist being summarily arrested and sent into exile. He retired to Jersey, and afterwards to Guernsey, where he avenged the wrongs of his country by two small volumes, "Napoléon le Petit," in prose, 1852, and "Les Châtiments," in verse, 1853, both published at Brussels, which are the most terrible utterances of personal invective that ever chastised a traitor and usurper. In 1862, Victor Hugo produced "Les Misérables," a romance designed to inculcate the sources of human frailty, and to prove the capability of restoration to virtue, by the life-history of Jean Valjean, mixed up with other characters and affairs of the time. It was published simultaneously in nine different languages, and won a vast but fleeting popularity all over Europe. The author has since brought forth "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," a romance of the Jersey fishermen; "L'Homme qui Rit," an extraordinary piece of fiction; "L'Histoire d'Un Crime," a narrative of the *coup d'état* of December, 1851; the "Légende des Siècles," and "Le Pape," with other didactic or allegorical poems. Victor Hugo returned to Paris in 1871, after the fall of the Empire, and was elected a member of the National Assembly, but soon resigned his seat. He is, undoubtedly, a poet of great and original genius, but neither a philosopher nor a statesman, and it is to be regretted that he has wasted so much power of language and force of passion in misconceived attempts to alter the practical conditions of social life.

Sir Bartle Frere gave an address on South Africa before the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday night. Besides confederation for mutual defence, he recommended that the colonies should possess representation in our Parliament.

The presentation of the public subscription, amounting to £500, together with silver medals, to the crews of the Ramsgate life-boat and the tug Vulcan, took place at the Granville Hotel on Monday evening. The Rev. Canon Elwyn, late Vicar of Ramsgate, took the chair.



ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL

LONDON, 1864

THINNING THE FIELD.

FROM A PAINTING BY J. STURGESS.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday passed the bill for the creation of a Civil and Military Pension Fund by 239 votes to 54, and subsequently voted the bill for the Abolition of the Forced Currency by 266 votes to 27.

BELGIUM.

M. Bara, the Minister of Justice, announced in the Chamber of Representatives, last week, the decision of the Government to reduce the salaries of the Bishops, the Ministry considering that the Belgian Prelates had been the real authors of the disturbance in the country.

HOLLAND.

The election of a deputy to represent Amsterdam in the Second Chamber in place of M. Vening-Meiness has taken place; M. J. Dirks, Engineer-in-chief of the Waterstaat, the Liberal candidate, being returned, having polled 779 votes against 150 obtained by M. Van den Biesen, Ultramontane. The third candidate M. Wiegel, anti-Revolutionist, had 77 votes.

SWITZERLAND.

M. Droz, hitherto Vice-President, has been elected President, and M. Bavier, member of the Federal Council, Vice-President of the Swiss Confederation. M. Hofmann, Councillor of State and member of the Radical party, succeeds the late M. Anderwert as member of the Federal Council. These elections involve no change in the policy of the Swiss Government.

GERMANY.

In the Upper House of the Prussian Diet an altercation took place on the 17th inst. between Prince Bismarck and Herr Camphausen, formerly Minister of Finance. The latter having opposed the bill proposing a remission of 14,000,000 marks of taxation, Prince Bismarck replied that, in blaming the present direction of the finances of the country, Herr Camphausen was at the same time condemning in the severest manner his own financial administration. He had altogether mismanaged the Ministry, and although he had been a staunch colleague "he was absolutely wanting in the power of initiating any financial scheme." Herr Camphausen rejoined that he had never expected such thanks for his past labours.

Prince Bismarck has caused another political "sensation" at Berlin by disavowing the action of a member of the Prussian Ministry. In the Upper House of the Diet on Saturday last Count Eulenburg, the Minister of the Interior, spoke in favour of a proposed modification in the County Administration Bill. As soon as the Minister sat down an official of the Ministry of Commerce read a letter from Prince Bismarck, who was confined to his house with a cold, repudiating the course recommended by the Minister. Count Eulenburg has sent in his resignation to the Emperor; but it is not yet accepted, and the Crown Prince is said to be endeavouring to effect a reconciliation.

The Bismarck-Eulenburg incident has taken an unexpected turn. Having conferred with the Emperor, Prince Bismarck attended the Upper House of the Diet on Monday, and said that he never intended the statement disavowing the action of Count Eulenburg to read in the House, that there was no real difference between himself and the Count, and that therefore there was no cause for the Minister to resign. The clause to which Prince Bismarck had objected was then discussed, and passed by fifty to forty-five votes, the Prince voting with the majority, and thereby giving his adhesion to the views expressed on Saturday by Count Eulenburg. During the debate which preceded the final vote Herr Brühl spoke of the "recent Ministerial message," upon which Prince Bismarck again rose and warmly repudiated having assumed functions which belonged to the Emperor only.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

The Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria arrived at Cairo on Saturday, and was met at the railway station by the Khedive. Next day there was a review of the troops, and on Monday the Crown Prince started on the Viceroy's steamer up the Nile for a fortnight's trip.

The Prince's marriage with Princess Stéphanie of Belgium will take place in May next.

The Hungarian Finance Minister announces a new loan of twenty millions.

After a ten-days' animated debate, the Croatian Diet has passed, by a majority of twenty-four, the agreement lately concluded between the deputations appointed by the Hungarian and Croatian Diets to fix the number of members which the Military Frontier district about to be annexed to Croatia is to send to the Hungarian Diet. The agreement thus accepted has to be passed by the Hungarian Diet.

The Committee of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, on the question of the official language to be used in Bohemia, has adopted, by 14 votes to 9, a motion of Herr Hohenwart declaring that the Language Ordinance in no way exceeds the Government right of issuing ordinances, and is not contrary to any existing law.

RUSSIA.

General Scobeleff has officially announced that the pacification of the country about Geok Tepe is making very satisfactory progress. An amnesty has been proclaimed in the name of the Emperor, and 16,000 families have returned to their homes.

During the celebration of the anniversary of the foundation of the University at St. Petersburg one of the students made a speech of an inflammatory character, and a proclamation was thrown from the choir gallery among the students assembled in the hall, who, on the request of the Rector, immediately restored order.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Mr. Goschen had an audience of the Sultan on the 17th inst., and his Majesty is said to have received our Ambassador in a very cordial manner. The Sultan, on receiving Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, on Sunday, renewed his assurance that it was his intention to make the fullest concessions to Greece, but laid great stress on the necessity of upholding the strategical integrity of Turkey. On Monday the Ambassadors handed to the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs a Note, in which they inform the Porte that they are prepared to enter into negotiations on the subject of the Turco-Greek frontier, but meanwhile invite the Porte to indicate a frontier line, to serve as a basis for these negotiations.

Meanwhile, the preparations for war continue on both sides.

A Constantinople telegram in the *Standard* says that no pause will be made in the military activity shown of late until 110,000 men are assembled in Macedonia, Thessaly, and Epirus. The chief command has been given to Dervish Pasha, and five Marshals serve under him. Twenty-eight ships of war have been commissioned or are being fitted, the command of which will probably be given to Hobar Pasha.

The Greek Chamber of Deputies on the 17th inst. passed the third reading of the Ministerial Bill for the provisional organisation of a national guard, and empowering the Minister of War to fill up gaps in the regular army from it; and on Monday a Royal decree was submitted to the Chamber calling to arms all men above the age of twenty-one who have served

three months or more. Two other decrees were likewise presented, the first empowering the Government to admit foreign officers into the Greek army, provided they become Greek citizens, and the second modifying one organisation of the financial department of the army.

AMERICA.

General Garfield continues to summon and confer with the leading Republicans of various States.

The Census report thus classifies the population of the United States:—Males, 25,520,582; females, 24,632,284. Native born, 43,475,506; foreign born, 6,677,360. Whites, 43,404,877; coloured, 6,577,151. The remaining 170,838 are composed of Indians not in tribal relations and under Government care, Chinese, and other Asiatics. The Chinese are estimated at 105,363.

Resolutions expressing sympathy with the Irish people have been passed by the Connecticut Legislature. The Maine Senate recently passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the Irish people; but this resolution the Maine Assembly declines to support. This course is said to be significant of the changing views of the American people on the Irish question since Mr. Parnell's visit to Paris.

Tuesday being Washington's birthday, there was a general holiday throughout the United States.

CANADA.

In the sitting of the Dominion House of Commons on the 16th inst. a bill amending the Canadian Temperance Act in a way which would have virtually rendered it inoperative came on for second reading, but was thrown out.

Sir S. L. Tilley, the Minister of Finance, brought forward his Budget for the financial year yesterday week. The Minister estimated the receipts for the current year at 27,000,000 dols., and the expenditure at 25,000,000 dols.; and for 1882 at 28,000,000 and 27,500,000 dols. respectively. He claimed that these figures established the productiveness of the new tariff, and stated that he proposed to make certain raw materials duty free, and increase the duties on certain manufactured articles where protection was needed. In his opinion it was undesirable to effect reductions at the present time, particularly in view of the possibility of a reciprocity treaty; but if the position changed he should be happy to make reductions. In conclusion, Sir S. L. Tilley submitted the resolutions embodying the proposed changes in the tariff, which he declared would not materially reduce the revenue.

In Monday's sitting Mr. Mackenzie moved for the production of the correspondence between England and the United States on the Fortune Bay affair. He feared that concessions injurious to Canadian interests would be insisted on by America, for which reason the Canadian Government should watch the proceedings closely. Sir S. L. Tilley, the Finance Minister, replied that if any correspondence had passed on the subject it would be produced.

According to official returns, the revenue of the Dominion of Canada from July 1 last to the 10th inst. amounted to 17,252,928 dols., and the expenditure to 15,483,642 dols.

The Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick has passed a resolution expressing confidence in the Government by twenty-four against three votes.

Two villages in Savoy have been overwhelmed by avalanches. Fifteen persons are known to have perished.

Ayoub Khan, of Herat, is stated to have declared war against the Ameer of Cabul, and to have occupied Maimend.

Shocks of earthquakes have taken place at St. Michael's, in the Azores.

The son of the Emperor of Japan arrived at Marseilles on Monday, on his way to England, where he is going to complete his military education.

The Institute of France has awarded to M. Van den Heuvel, barrister, of Ghent, the prize of 5000*fr.*, founded by M. Odillon Barrot, for comparative jurisprudence. This is only the second time that the prize has been awarded.

Lieutenant Schwatka, of the United States Army, has offered to place at the disposal of her Majesty's Government the Franklin Relics discovered by him in his recent successful search expedition.

In the Kolapore conspiracy case the assessors have unanimously found seventeen of the accused guilty of an attempt to wage war against the Kolapore State and of conspiracy, two others of cheating, and acquitted the rest. Judgment was postponed.

News has reached St. Vincent from the West Coast of Africa that the Ashantees are three days' march from Cape Coast Castle, and that war is imminent. Great excitement is said to prevail at Cape Coast Castle. Captain Bastow and one hundred troops from Lagos and Quitta, together with some Gatling guns and 350 men of the 2nd West India Regiment from Sierra Leone, had arrived, and the crew of her Majesty's gun-boat *Flirt* had also been landed at Fort Elmina.

An extraordinary and terrible accident is reported from Munich. The students of the Academy of Painters were holding a masked fête when the costume of one who was dressed in the flax costume of an Esquimaux caught fire from a cigar. In his terror the young man rushed with his blazing costume among the others, and several other inflammable dresses caught fire. Eight persons have died of their injuries, and others are severely hurt.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of a reorganisation of the Local Police Force in the Straits Settlements, which is to be carried out forthwith. The principal improvement consists in the appointment of two European inspectors and twenty European constables to be sent out from England, and a superintendent and forty Sikh constables to be obtained from India. Major S. Dunlop, Royal Artillery, is to retain his appointment at the head of the force.

The Duchess of Marlborough, in acknowledging the volume of addresses lately presented to her Grace, in recognition of her labours for the relief of Irish distress during last winter, expresses a hope that the torrent of agitation now sweeping over Ireland will not obliterate in the minds of those who were the objects of her earnest solicitude the sentiments of loyalty and gratitude which she trusted those exertions would have evoked. The Duchess has sent to each subscriber to the addresses a reply tastefully illuminated, with a view of Blenheim Palace, and the arms of the house of Marlborough.

Mr. John Snelgrove presided on Monday at the anniversary dinner of the Linen and Woollen Drapers' Institution, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Among the guests were representatives of the principal firms in London. The chairman, in proposing "The Institution," said that its position was never more satisfactory, and that, although the demands upon its funds for purposes of relief had exceeded those of any previous year, its income had been sufficient to meet all requirements. The donations for the present year amount to £2850. A testimonial, in the shape of a large silver urn, was presented to Mr. Snelgrove in recognition of his long services.

FINE ARTS.

PICTURES BY MR. MILLAIS.

The directors of the Fine-Art Society, New Bond-street, have brought together seventeen of Mr. Millais's works, which are shown in their new "Nelson Room," at the rear of adjoining premises—so named from Lord Nelson having resided for a while in the house in front. These pictures were produced at all the principal stages of our great painter's career, and therefore furnish indices of his progress, and enable us to revise former impressions. For such an opportunity the public should be grateful; the comparisons it permits are interesting and instructive in the highest degree; for, perhaps, no artist that ever lived has traversed, and retraversed we might say, so wide a space in art. From the three early so-called pre-Raphaelite pictures here—"Ferdinand Lured by Ariel," the illustration of Keats's "Isabella," "The Woodman's Daughter," and "The Carpenter's Shop"—to "The North-West Passage," "The Yeoman of the Guard," and "Cherry Ripe" is like the whole history of a national school. The interval between them is as wide as from Van Eyck to Rubens, or from the early Florentines to Tintoretto or Velasquez. But what increases the marvel is that we see by a small portrait now exhibited for the first time, and we know by other nearly contemporaneous works, that—with an astonishing precocity that so rarely has its promise fulfilled in a riper maturity—Mr. Millais was already a powerful painter, and a master in the somewhat conventional manner of the day, when he was scarcely twenty. What strength of conviction, what energy of will, what self-subjection were required to convert in one short year the painter of this portrait into the painter of "Ferdinand Lured by Ariel" who can estimate! The aims of the pre-Raphaelites were honest and pure beyond all doubt; they *may* have benefited this some time member of their "Brotherhood," and, in certain respects, our school also; but that the truth they sought was so partial, relative, and secondary as to often amount even to absolute untruth, and that adverse criticism was for once in the right, is proved by none and by nothing so conclusively as by Mr. Millais himself in his later works. The term pre-Raphaelite itself was, however, never properly applicable to the young Jersey painter. This "Ferdinand," together with the "Isabella," the "Woodman's Daughter," and the imaginary incident in the child-life of Christ, known and already quoted as "The Carpenter's Shop," have a close affinity to Early Flemish art, and but little or none to Early Italian. It seems to be forgotten, also, that the trammels of dogma to which the youthful artist surrendered his whole nature bound him but for three or four years—from 1849 to 1853. He had virtually broken through them in "The Order of Release," exhibited in the last-named year. Thenceforward he steadily acquired the power of seeing Nature as a whole, and therefore of rendering her details in just relation; he learnt subtle secrets of aerial perspective, which escaped his observation in earlier works; he acquired mastery of technical resources, and particularly breadth, ease, and suggestiveness of handling—till in the works of recent years he has displayed a power of painting which alone, independently of subject, places him first in our contemporary school. For what more have we the right to ask of an artist if he arrive at perfect mastery of his own proper materials and means? That is to be a true and great artist; the poet can do no more; and art and poetry are by no means interchangeable terms. Besides the pictures we have named, there are in Bond-street—all illustrating the progressive development we have denoted—the "Autumn Leaves" (1853), "The Vale of Rest" (1858), "The Minuet" (1867), "The Boyhood of Raleigh" and "The Gambler's Wife" (1869), "Chill October" (1870), "The Princess in the Tower" (1878), and a recently painted picture representing the Princess Elizabeth, a daughter of Charles I., in Prison at St. James's—a pathetic and powerfully painted, though not, it must be confessed, a very happy example, but which makes an acceptable pendant to "The Princess in the Tower," and has been engraved as such by Mr. Cousins for the Fine-Art Society.

Yesterday week the annual dinner on the eve of the opening of the exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy was held in the galleries in Edinburgh. Sir Daniel Macnee, president, occupied the chair. The toast of the evening, "The Royal Scottish Academy," was proposed by Mr. John Skelton, advocate. The exhibition, which is the fifty-fifth, contains 1017 works selected from about 3000 sent in. From the Royal Academy there are shown Orchardson's "Napoleon on Board the Bellerophon," Hunter's "Silver of the Sea," Oulless's "Portrait of Mr. Matheson, M.P.," and Millais's "Marchioness of Huntly," as well as two smaller works by the same artist. The general character of the exhibition ranks high.

The Duke of Cambridge on Tuesday presented Commissions at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to those gentlemen cadets who have been successful in the recent examinations. His Royal Highness expressed his sorrow that there was much to find fault with, and that grave offences had been committed—conduct which he feared was due to the bad example of the corporals. The work of the students also was slovenly and careless. The Duke concluded by giving the cadets advice as to their future career.

The Sandwich Election Commissioners state in their report with respect to the contest between Sir Julian Goldsmid and Mr. Crompton Roberts in May last, that 128 persons were guilty of corrupt practices and bribery in respect to the votes of other persons, and that 1005 persons were guilty of such offences in respect to their own votes. Not less than 127 received bribes from both sides. The Commissioners come to the conclusion that electoral corruption had long extensively prevailed in the borough.

Mr. E. Stanhope, M.P., presided on Tuesday at a meeting at St. James's Hall, which was called to protest against the abandonment of Candahar. Colonel Malletson read a paper on the subject, and a resolution in favour of Lord Lytton's motion was passed unanimously. Sir Richard Temple and Lord Donoughmore were among the speakers.—A rumour has once more become current that, notwithstanding recent declarations from the Treasury Bench, the Government are about to reconsider their policy with respect to Candahar. This rumour, the *Daily News* believes, is incorrect.

Mr. Shaw, M.P. for the county of Cork, has issued a rival manifesto to that of Mr. Parnell. He reviews the course pursued by the Irish Parliamentary Party since he held the leadership, and accuses Mr. Parnell and his supporters with having, by the unwise use of the weapon of Obstruction, led the party to helpless defeat, unable to fight or to retreat with dignity, Irish representation being discredited and English feeling outraged. Whilst despising "the mongrel thing or talk and bluster" that sinks away at the first hint of danger, he denounces the conduct of the Government in bringing forward the worst Coercion Bill ever introduced, and adjures the Irish people to prepare for that freedom which, he says, is attainable and certain to be gained by persevering constitutional action rather than by revolutionary agitation.



THE COURSING MEETING AT ALT CAR, NEAR LIVERPOOL.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF SEAFIELD.

The Right Hon. Sir John Charles Grant-Ogilvie, K.T., Earl of Seafield, Viscount Reidhaven, and Baron Ogilvie of Deskford and Cullen, in the Peerage of Scotland, Baron Strathspey, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet, died on the 17th inst., at Cullen House, Banffshire. His Lordship was born Sept. 4, 1815, the second son of Francis William, sixth Earl of Seafield, by his first wife, Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr. John Charles Dunn, of Higham House, and succeeded to the Scotch Peerages at his father's decease in 1853, his elder brother having died unmarried in 1840. The Earl whose decease we record sat in the House of Lords as a Representative Peer for Scotland from 1853 till his creation as a Peer of Parliament, Aug. 14, 1858. He married, Aug. 12, 1850, the Hon. Caroline Stuart, youngest daughter of Walter Robert, eleventh Lord Blantyre, and leaves an only son, Ian Charles, Viscount Reidhaven, now Earl of Seafield, born in 1851, formerly a Lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards.

LORD WILLIAM PITT LENNOX.

Lord William Pitt Lennox, who died on the 17th inst., at his residence, in Hans-place, Chelsea, in his eighty-second year, was the fourth son of Charles, fourth Duke of Richmond, K.G., by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, and was thus uncle of the present Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G. His Lordship was educated at Westminster, was formerly Captain in the Royal Horse Guards Blue, and served as A.D.C. to Wellington, and to Sir Peregrine Maitland. From 1832 to 1834 he sat in Parliament for King's Lynn. Lord William was thrice married: his first wife being Miss Paton, the celebrated vocalist; his second, Ellen, daughter of Mr. R. Smith; and his third, now his widow, Maria Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. Capel Molyneux, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Onslow-square, and granddaughter of the Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart., M.P. for the University of Dublin. Lord William Lennox contributed largely to periodical literature, and was author of numerous works of fiction on sporting topics, and biography. The principal were "Compton Audley," "The Tuft-Hunter," "The Story of My Life," "Three Years with the Duke of Wellington in Private Life," "Pictures of Sporting Life and Character," "The Victoria Cross," and "Fifty Years' Biographical Reminiscences."

We have also to record the deaths of—

John Jeremiah Bigsby, M.D., F.R.S., on the 10th inst., at 89, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged eighty-eight.

The Rev. William Henry Cywric Lloyd, M.A., H.M. Colonial Chaplain and Archdeacon of Durban, formerly Rector of Norbury, Staffordshire, on the 3rd ult., at The Glebe, Port Natal, South Africa, in his seventy-ninth year.

Major-General Richard Herbert Gall, C.B., the Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and a most distinguished soldier during the Indian Mutiny campaign, died at his quarters in the Hospital on the 21st inst., at the age of sixty-five.

The Rev. Charles Baring-Gould, Rector of Lew Trenchard, Devon, on the 12th inst., aged seventy-three. He was the third son of Mr. William Baring-Gould, of Lew Trenchard, by Diana Amelia, his wife, daughter of Colonel Joseph Sabine.

Lieutenant Maurice O'Connell, 60th Rifles, eldest son and heir-apparent of Sir Maurice O'Connell, Bart., of Lake View, Killarney, on the 9th inst., killed in action at Ingogo River, in the Transvaal, aged twenty-two. He was grandnephew of the famous Daniel O'Connell, M.P.

Vice-Admiral James Samuel Akid Dennis, at his residence, Rectory Cottage, Hanwell, aged seventy-two. He entered the Navy, in 1822, served in the operations off the Coast of Syria, and attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1879. He married, in 1844, Charlotte, daughter of Capt. J. Parson, R.N.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Edward Obert Hindley Wilkinson, 60th Rifles, one of Sir G. Pomeroy Colley's Staff, drowned in the river Ingogo, in an attempt to take aid to the wounded. He was born in 1853, and was the only surviving son of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Hindley Wilkinson, by Caroline, his wife, daughter of Lieutenant-General Vicomte Obert.

Mr. Gerard Wolfe Lyddedeker, M.A., J.P., barrister-at-law, Deputy Chairman Herts Quarter Sessions, at Harpendale Lodge, St. Albans, on the 12th inst., in his seventieth year. He was only son of Richard Lyddedeker, M.D., of St. Albans, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Mr. Robert Wolfe, of Roxwell, Essex. He married, in 1848, Martha Margaret, daughter of Mr. Serjeant Thomas Peake, and leaves issue.

Colonel Charles Bagot, Assistant Master of the Ceremonies in Ordinary to her Majesty, at 49, Cadogan-place, aged seventy-two. He was eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., by Mary Charlotte Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of William, fourth Earl of Mornington, and niece of Wellington. He served formerly in the Grenadier Guards, and retired in 1851, and was Hon. Colonel 3rd (King's Own) Staffordshire Rifle Militia.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Ernest Tilson Shaen Carter, on Dec. 20 last, at Pretoria, of wounds received in action with the Boers. He was the sixth son of the late Mr. Thomas Shaen Carter, J.P., of Watlington Park, Oxfordshire, and of Erris, in the county of Mayo, by Maria Susan, his wife, daughter and heiress of Colonel John Henry Tilson, of Watlington Park; and was descended from the Right Hon. Thomas Carter, Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

Mr. Joseph Augustus Yorke, late Stipendiary Magistrate for South Shields, on the 14th inst., in his fiftieth year. He was the only son of the Hon. and Very Rev. Grantham Munton Yorke, D.D., Dean of Worcester, by Marian Emily, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Bart. He practised for some time as a special pleader. Mr. Yorke married, in 1862, Florence Mary Eliza, second daughter of Mr. T. Chambré, and leaves an only daughter, Lilian Maude.

Mr. Edward Jeffries Esdaile, of Cothelstone House, Somerset, at his seat near Taunton, on the 14th inst., aged sixty-seven. He was eldest son of Mr. Edward Jeffries Esdaile, of Cothelstone, by Eliza, his wife, only daughter of Mr. Clement Drake, of Taunton, and grandson of Mr. William Esdaile, banker, of London, whose father, Sir James Esdaile, received the honour of knighthood. Mr. E. J. Esdaile married, Sept. 27, 1837, Eliza Ianthe, only daughter of Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet, and leaves issue.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W H T (Yokohama).—The second is below, and the other shall appear in due course.
L N P (Newport).—Too simple, but not without promise. Try again.
J H S (Birkenhead).—We shall endeavour to give you the solution next week.
R P G (Buntingford).—The problem shall receive early attention. Correction is noted.
P J (Broadmoor).—The last one shall be examined; and, if found good and sound, we shall be glad to publish it.
J J R (Liverpool).—We can recommend Wormald's "Chess Openings," and Gossip's "Theory of the Openings." You will find a treatise on the odds of Pawn and two moves in the "Chessplayer's Companion." All these books can be obtained through W. Morgan, 23, Great Queen-street, London.
J P V.—As a player is entitled to promote every Pawn advanced to the eighth or royal rank to any piece he pleases, except a King, it follows that there may be three or more Knights on the board at the same time.
Z R (Lemberg).—We have not space for a full description of the English chess notation. Your best course is either to get some friend to explain it to you, or to purchase some elementary book on the subject of the game.
Any Amateur desirous of playing a game of chess by correspondence may address C. J., care of Mr. Birch, 19, Angel-street, Sheffield.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1924 received from T. M. Menickum, of Secunderabad; of Mr. Taylor's Problem from Pierce Jones; and of Mr. Kidson's Summate from Va (U.S.).
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1923 received from Orima, James Atkinson, D. A. Spoletti, S. M. Clough Taylor, Pierce Jones, E. L. W. De Schaakvereniging te Almelo, and B. C. M. S.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1922 received from Daniel See (Dublin), J. Burnstead, W. Davies, James Atkinson, J. G. S. C. Penzance Drawing-Room Players, Trial, F. J. Wallis (Newcastle Chess Club), W. Scott, Fred Littleboy, William Scott, Pierce Jones, Theodor Willink, A. T. and B. C. M. S.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1920 received from H. B. Cant, Hereward, Sidmouth, Odipus, East Marden, Lulu, E. Loudon, Norman Rumbelow, J. J. Heaton, Dr. F. St. R. H. Brooks, Shadforth, G. L. Mayne, H. Blacklock, Otto Fulder (Ghent), Nerina, L. Sharwood, C. Darrah, E. Elsbury, W. Hillier, Aaron Harper, N. S. Harris, B. R. Wood, D. W. Kell, M. O'Halloran, Jupiter Junior, Elsie, A. M. Colborne, L. L. Greenaway, S. Lowndes, R. Jessop, Ben Nevis, R. Ingersoll, C. S. Cox, A. Kentish Man, F. Ferris, H. K. Awdry, R. Gray, Pierce Jones, L. Falcon (Antwerp), An Old Hand, and Arthur E. Holland.
NOTE.—Correspondents who believe that they have solved this Problem by way of 1. Q takes Kt, or 1. Kt to Kt 5th (ch), or 1. Kt takes R, or 1. Q to Kt 5th, or 1. Q to Kt 3rd, are invited to re-examine the position. There are good defences to all these moves.

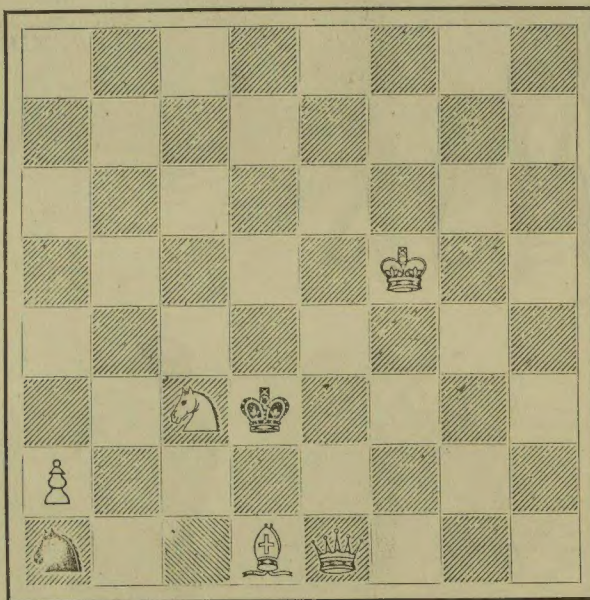
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1929.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. P to K 6th. Any move
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1932.

By W. H. TAYLOR (Yokohama.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

An offhand skirmish between Messrs. WAYTE and THOROLD.

(Queen's Knight's Game.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	A singular oversight to occur to such an accomplished player as Mr. Wayte.	
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	18.	B to Kt 7th (ch)
3. P to K B 4th	P to Q 3rd	This skilful coup was overlooked by White when he cut his Queen in pursuit of the Pawn.	
4. Kt to Q 4th is more frequently adopted than the move in the text, which converts the opening into a phase of the King's Gambit declined.	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. K takes B	
5. B to B 4th	B to Kt 5th	He has really no better resource. If 19. K to Kt sq, then follows 19. Q to Kt 5th, &c.	
6. Castles	Kt takes Kt (ch)	19.	Q to Kt 4th (ch)
7. P to Q 3rd	B to R 6th	20. K to B sq	
8. P takes Kt	Kt to R 4th	If 20. K to R sq, Black mates in a few moves by 20. R takes R P (ch).	
9. R to K sq	P to Kt 3rd	20.	R takes P
10. P to B 5th	R P takes P	21. Q to Kt sq	R to R 3rd
11. P takes P	P to Kt 4th	22. Q to Kt 4th (ch)	K to Kt sq
12. Q to K 2nd	B to K 2nd	23. Q R to B sq	R to Q 7th
13. Q to B 2nd	Kt to B 5th	24. R to K 2nd	Q to R 8th (ch)
14. Kt to Q 5th	Q takes Kt	25. K to B 2nd	Q to R 7th (ch), and wins.
15. Kt takes B	Kt P takes B		
16. B takes Kt	Castles (Q R)		
17. K to R sq			
18. Q takes Q R P			

A smart Affair between MM. CLERC and BEZKROWNY, two skilful Parisian amateurs. It appeared in a late number of *La Stratégie*.

(Queen's Knight's Game.)

WHITE (M. C.)	BLACK (M. B.)	WHITE (M. C.)	BLACK (M. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	8. P to Q 4th	P to K 6th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	9. Kt to R 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	10. Q to B 3rd	Kt takes Q P
4. P to Q 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th	A well-timed and sound sacrifice.	
5. P to Q R 3rd		11. P takes Kt	Q takes P
A remarkably weak move. The correct continuation is 5. P takes K P, &c.		12. R to Q Kt sq	Q to B 6th
6.	B takes Kt (ch)	13. K to Q sq	Kt takes K P
7. P takes B	P takes K P	14. Q takes K P	B to Kt 5th (ch)
8. B takes P	Kt to Kt 5th	15. B to K 2nd	Castles Q R (ch), and White resigned.

In the game between Messrs. Monck and Stevens published in our issue of the 12th inst. the players were inadvertently assigned wrong colours, Mr. Monck played the Black pieces, and was, consequently, the winner of the game, instead of the loser. As Mr. Stevens observes, in correcting our mistake, *Palmam qui meruit ferat!*

We are indebted to Mr. George Adamson, the honorary secretary of the City of London Chess Club, for a report of the proceedings at the annual meeting of that association held on the 18th inst. The report of the committee, showing the club to be in a flourishing condition, was unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed for circulation among the members, and the following office bearers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:—President, J. F. Lovelock; Vice Presidents, Messrs. Gastineau and Howard; Hon. Sec., George Adamson; Hon. Treasurer, R. Clarke; Committee, Messrs. Atkinson, Block, Cutler, Down, Foster, Green, Heywood, Manning, Pizzi, and Stiel; Hon. Librarian, H. Jackson; and Auditors, Messrs. Lord and Hawkins. Messrs. Blackburne, Boden, Collins, Duffy, Delanoy, Harwitz, Howitz, Macdonnell, and Mason were elected honorary members, and votes of thanks were passed to the retiring president, Mr. Gastineau, and the retiring secretary, Mr. Down. A vote of thanks was also passed to the donors of the Merton cup, a beautiful trophy value fifteen guineas, presented to the club by Messrs. Cubison, Jones, and Manning. The annual dinner is to be held on March 15 next.

The postponed match between the "Excelsior" Club and the Knight Class of the City Club was played at the rooms of the latter on the 16th inst. The representatives of the City won with a score of six games to three. In the same week a match was played between the Oxford University and Birmingham Chess Clubs, the latter winning with the somewhat remarkable score of 11½ to 2½. The match was played at Birmingham, and after the play the Oxford amateurs were entertained at dinner by the home team—Mr. T. Cumberland presiding. We are indebted to Mr. A. E. Wilson, of Birmingham, for the above report.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Sept. 1, 1875) with a codicil (dated Nov. 5, 1878) of the Rev. Robert William Bosanquet, late of Rock, near Alnwick, Northumberland, who died on Dec. 25 last, was proved on the 14th inst. by Charles Bertie Puleine Bosanquet, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Caroline Bosanquet, £500 and an annuity of £150; to each of his younger sons, Robert Holford Macdowall, Day Hort, and Bernard, £3000 Reduced Stock, £1000 Dock Stock, and an annuity of £150, in addition to the provision made for them by settlement; to his steward, James Aitchison, and after his death to his wife, Eliza, an annuity of £150; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his eldest son, Charles Bertie Puleine Bosanquet.

The will (dated March 8, 1865) with four codicils (dated August, 1878; Jan. 15, 1879; and February and Nov. 11, 1880) of Mr. Thomas Edward Bigge, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 20th Middlesex Volunteers, late of No. 15, Wyndham-place, and of Lye Farm, near St. Albans, who died on Dec. 29 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Matthew Bill and the Rev. Arthur Frederick Pope, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Ellen Fanny Bigge, £1000, and his horses, carriages, wines, and liquors, and, for life, Lye Farm, with the furniture and effects, and £550 per annum, in addition to the jointure already secured to her; and legacies to his sister, nephews, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his nephew, Lieutenant-Colonel George Scovell Bigge, and his children.

Letters of Administration of the personal estate of Mr. John Whitwell, late of Kendal, Westmorland, who died on Nov. 28 last, intestate, and a widower, were granted on the 25th ult., at the Carlisle district registry, to Mrs. Anna Maria Colville, the daughter, and only next of kin, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The deceased was M.P. for his native borough, Kendal, which he represented in the House of Commons for over twelve years, being first elected in November, 1868.

The will (dated March 4, 1880) with a codicil (dated Nov. 19 following) of Mr. Charles Hargrave, late of No. 27, Clanciarde-gardens, Bayswater, who died on Dec. 24 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by George Allen and Henry Millar Phillips, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths £4000 to the National Life-Boat Institution;—£2500 each to the Middlesex Hospital, Charles-street, Oxford-street, and the London Hospital, Whitechapel-road;—£2000 to the Chichester training-ship for homeless boys;—£1500 each to the Warspite training-ship of the Marine Society for poor and destitute boys; the Arethusa training-ship for the training of boys to the sea service; St. Thomas's Hospital, Stangate, Lambeth; and Charing-cross Hospital;—£1000 each to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road; St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park; and the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Snarbrook;—£500 each to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road; East London Hospital for Children, Ratcliff-cross; St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; Poplar Hospital, East India Dock-road; St. Matthew's Orphanage for Girls, Ossington-street, Bayswater; the London Female Penitentiary, Pentonville-road; the London Fever Hospital, Liverpool-road, Islington; the National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys, Wright's-lane, Kensington; the London Orphan Asylum, Watford; the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood; the Railway Benevolent Institution, Drummond-street, Euston-square; the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate; King's College Hospital, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Bloomfield-street, Finsbury; and the University College or North London Hospital;—£100 to the Home for Lost Dogs, Lower Wandsworth-road;—£50 each to the poor-boxes of six of the Metropolitan Police Courts to be selected by his executors;—and legacies to his servants and others, including nineteen guineas to each of the clerks in the office of his solicitor. The residue of the personalty is to be divided between such of the before-mentioned charities as he has bequeathed £500 to.

The will (dated Dec. 21, 1878) with three codicils (dated Sept. 19, 1879; and April 13 and Oct. 21, 1880) of Mr. Edward Richard Coles, formerly of the Royal Engineer department and late of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, who died on Oct. 24 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Mrs. Henrietta Coles, the widow, Robert Clement Pope and Charles Bayfield Miller, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths to his son Edward Everest Coles, £5000; to his son Charles Herbert Coles, and his daughter Mary Miller Coles, £4000 each; and legacies to his stepchildren, sisters-in-law, and his executor Mr. Miller; the residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon trust for his wife for life; then as to three fourths for his said three children, and as to one fourth for his two step-children.

The will (dated March 2, 1880) of Miss Sophia Atkinson, late of The Cottage, Maidenhead, who died on Dec. 19 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by Sir George Young, Bart., the Rev. William Henry Stokes, and the Rev. Joseph Thomas Brown, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix bequeaths £50 to the Patagonian, otherwise the South American Missionary Society; nineteen guineas each to the Church Missionary Society, the Pastoral Aid Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, and the Poor Pious Clergy Society; and considerable legacies to relatives, friends, god-children, executors, and servants. Her residence, The Cottage, and all her real estate, and the residue of the personalty, she leaves to Mrs. Emily Sophia Stokes.

The will (dated Dec. 18, 1857) with a codicil (dated Nov. 10, 1874) of Sir Robert Edward Wilmot-Horton, Bart., late of Osmaston Hall, and of Catton Hall, both in the county of Derby, who died on Sept. 22 last, has been proved at the Derby district registry by Dame Margaret Wilmot-Horton, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator confirms his marriage settlement, and charges the settled family estates with the sum of £500 per annum by way of additional jointure for his wife. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated April 29, 1871) of Dame Julia Baynes, late of No. 68, Portland-place, who died on the 21st ult., was proved on the 4th inst. by Sir William John Walter Baynes, Bart., and Walter Francis Baynes, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. The testatrix, after giving legacies to her cook and maid, distributes the remainder of her property between her five children.

The will (dated Aug. 26, 1874) of Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart., late of No. 16, Ridgway-place, Wimbledon, who died on Dec. 11 last, was proved on the 7th inst. by Dame Augusta Royer Campbell, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £4000. The testator gives all his real and personal estate to his wife absolutely.

SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.

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SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.

THE WORLD-RENOVED REMEDY for
INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA, and
LIVER DISEASES.

IF THERE IS A FAINT, DISTRESSED SENSATION IN
THE STOMACH, TAKE

SEIGEL'S SYRUP,
A CURE FOR INDIGESTION.

"41, Warwick-street, Woolwich, Kent, April 9, 1880.
"To A. J. White, Esq.

"Sir,—I beg to inform you that I have been suffering for some time from general inward weakness, and an all-gone sinking feeling of the chest and stomach, with a great deal of pain after eating. I had consulted doctors and had taken several bottles of their medicine both in Ireland and England, but without any good result; and it seems to me that all they tried to do was to get my money. A friend of mine advised me to try a bottle of your truly valuable Curative Syrup, which I am happy to say I did, and after the first two or three doses I felt great relief, and by the time I had finished the second bottle I had quite lost all symptoms of my old ailment; and from the very great good I have derived from it, I have recommended it to many of my friends with all confidence, who have tried it with very satisfactory results—one in particular, who is suffering from a very bad leg, and he wishes me to ask you if you have any vegetable ointment for old sores that he could use while taking your medicine.
"I am, Sir,
"Yours ever gratefully,
"ANNIE McCOMBE."

SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.

SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.

SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.

IF THERE IS DIZZINESS, TAKE
SEIGEL'S SYRUP, A CURE FOR INDIGESTION.

"Mr. White. July 1, 1879.
"Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in informing you that the sale of your 'Seigel's Curative Syrup' has been very satisfactory. A commercial traveller informed me that he had been suffering some time from vertigo, or swimming in the head, which was very prejudicial to him in his business, but that the Syrup has quite cured him. He always carries a bottle with him now, and if he feels any symptoms of the disorder he takes a few drops, and it always wards off the attack. As this testimonial may be of use to others suffering in the same way, you are quite at liberty to make use of it. I can furnish the name and address of the gentleman if required.—I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,
"JOSEPH MOUTON,
Chemist and Druggist."
"Castle Donington."

SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.

SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.

SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.

Often times Rheumatism is the result of impaired digestion, such cases will be cured by "Seigel's Syrup," a Cure for Indigestion.

"Godney-hill, Wisbech, Aug. 19, 1880.
"Sir,—If you could let me have some handbills I could distribute several thousands for you, and I think with very good effect. A farmer in this neighbourhood some time since was taken very ill, and he seemed to be set fast with the rheumatism, so that he could not get up stairs to bed for three nights; in fact, he could not get out of his chair. They came for a bottle of 'Mother Seigel's Syrup,' and after two or three doses he could walk up to bed, and was soon able to get about his work again; they now always keep a bottle by them. I am continually round this district (registering), which is about thirteen or fourteen miles long, so that I have a very good chance of getting rid of a lot of bills, besides what we dispose of over the counter.—Yours,
"J. A. BELLAIRES."

"Cowper-street, California, Ipswich, July 27, 1878.
"Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that after taking 'Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup' I am quite restored to health, after suffering for four years from the most excruciating pains. At times I could not move in my bed from rheumatism and dropsy; but now, although I am now sixty-three years of age, I am able to work and walk free from pain. I send you this that you may let any of my fellow-sufferers know the great benefit I have received after taking your valuable medicine. I found great relief after taking it for two days, and I am sure no one could have been a greater sufferer than myself.—Yours truly,
"MR. A. J. WHITE,
CHARLES SLATE."

SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.

SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.

SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.

If there be COSTIVENESS and SLUGGISHNESS of the
LIVER, take
SEIGEL'S SYRUP,
A CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
"Prospect House, Bridport, Dorset,
"Dec. 22, 1879.

"My dear Sir,—I have for years suffered more or less from (to me) an unknown cause, but which from diagnosis I imagined to arise from a disordered liver. Digestion was extremely difficult, and consequently my appetite was much affected. Various medicines (so called) I have repeatedly tried, but failed to derive anything beyond a temporary benefit. I was induced by your agent to give your 'Curative Syrup' a trial, and, after taking the contents of one bottle, I invested in another, which is yet scarcely finished. I am more than happy to be able to testify to the curative properties of the compound. That languid feeling, which formerly unfitted me for business, I have not since experienced, and, indeed, feel altogether a different being.—I am, Sir, yours very faithfully,
"A. J. WHITE, Esq.,
"Richard Eddon,
"Journalist."

Mr. J. Longbottom, Chemist and Druggist, of Chester-le-Street, in the county of Durham, writes, Dec. 19, 1879:—
"We have sold an immense quantity (many dozens) of the Syrup, and the sale is still on the increase. In my long experience (five years) I have never known a patent medicine sell so rapidly, and the result so satisfactory."

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"Has almost the delicacy of salad oil."—British Medical Journal.

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"It is a great boon to get such an oil."—Practitioner.

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COD-LIVER OIL.

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A white and delicate hand is the first attribute of beauty and civilisation. "The hand," says Sir Charles Bell in the "Bridge-water Treatise," "distinguishes man from the brute; be careful of it, for in polite society it is an index not only of the body but of the mind."

The Florimel of Palm being rubbed over the skin is to be removed with a little water, then dried with a soft towel. Once using will convince the most sceptical that, if daily applied, too much cannot be said in favour of Florimel of Palm for rendering the skin or hands white, delicate, soft, and fair.

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"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Narghiles at Stamboul. After smoking a sweet aromatic lozenge or pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN'S shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montagu.

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White Rose, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Frangipanni, Opoponax, Chryse, Stephanotis, Moss Rose, New-mown Hay. Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s., 10s. Bottle.

BREIDENBACH'S SACHETS in any of

the above Odours. Price, Silk Bags, 1s.; Paper Envelopes, 1s. each.

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If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer" for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.

Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored

by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post-free.—R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

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AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Prices 6s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 43 and 45, City-road, E.C.

A MASS OF CURLS.—COX'S CURLING

FLUID (protected by Proprietor's Signature) causes Curly and Wavy Hair, also assists in its growth. Warranted harmless and certain. Will not stain or injure the finest hair. Beautifully scented. Has been in use by ladies of title for centuries. No curling tongs required. Regularly used two or three times a week will always keep the Hair Curly. Price 4s. 6d. per Bottle, carriage paid, free from observation; or order of your local Chemist, or send direct to the Sole Agent for Great Britain, L. N. MARSHALL, Commission Agent, 33, St. Mary's-square, London, S.E.

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PEAU DE CHAMOIS BLACK SATIN.

This name has been given by a Lyons manufacturer to a special kind of Black Satin. It is made from the purest silk, is as elastic as wash leather, warranted not to crease, and will wear better than any black silk of the present day.

JAY'S, Regent-street.

PEAU DE CHAMOIS COSTUMES.—A

varied series of COSTUMES, made from Peau de Chamois Satin, are produced weekly during the season. Price, 6s. 6d. each, including sufficient for the present day.

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EVENING DRESSES, Black Net, Tulle,

and Spanish Lace.—Messrs. JAY prepare for the season a variety of Black Evening Dresses, which they can confidently recommend both for correctness of fashion and economy in price. Designs and prices postage free.

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BLACK KASHGAR CASHMERE.

A mixture of camel's hair and the finest wool: One of the lightest and warmest fabrics of the season; Perfectly fast colour; will not shrink when wetted; And hangs most gracefully when made up into costumes. In various qualities, 40in. wide, from 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per yard.

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THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

REGENT-STREET, W.

TEENS that young ladies are in no

hurry to get out of—

"LOUIS" VELVET-TEENS.

THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

IS SIMPLY UNIQUE.

Do not be induced by persuasion to take any other.

AN EXTRA PROFIT TO YOUR LOSS

may be speciously made if you accept, under whatever name offered, an inferior quality of Velvet.

"THE LOUIS"

has established its reputation so widely that even a slight inferiority would injure its reputation, which constitutes

A TEST OF MERIT,

and guarantees of

UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Be sure you find the words

THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

on every yard,

or you have not the

GENUINE "LOUIS,"

notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary.

LOUIS

Wholesale London Agent, J. H. FULLER, 92, Watling-street, who will send in quantity, just-free, the names of the nearest Draper, from whom the genuine LOUIS VELVETEEN can be obtained.

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Patterns Free.

1s. 6d. the yard for Fancy Silks that are worth 3s. 11d.

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11,000 yards of Foulle Angles, or Beiges, Spider Colours, 16 yards for 9s.; 16 for 12s.

1s. 11d. each for White Berlin Wool Shrouding Wraps, worth 3s. 6d. for stamps.

1s. the yard for Washing Silks.

8s. 11d. to 21s. for Ladies' West of England Cloth Ulsters.

Fur-lined Cloaks for 25s. each.

1s. 6d., 1s. 11d. to 2s. 11d. for the very best Velvetens.

Best Dressing-Gowns, 15s. 9d.

Table Linens and all Household Goods at half price.

Send for Catalogues.

French and Indian Cashmeres, 1s. 6d. yard; worth 3s. 6d.

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EARLY SPRING DRESSES.—A very

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NOVELTIES for LADIES' MORNING

DRESSES.—French Satettes, 8d.; Pompadours, 7d.; Prints, 6d.; Linen Lawns, 3d. Patterns free.

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ALL PURE FLAX.

Per Doz. Hemstitched. Per Doz.

Children's .. 2s. 6d. Ladies' .. 5s. 11d.

Ladies' .. 2s. 11d. Gentlemen's .. 8s. 3d.

Gentlemen's .. 1s. 11d. Gentlemen's .. 8s. 3d.

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Robinson and Cleaver have a world-wide fame.—The Queen.

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MOST EFFECTUAL CURE FOR RUPTURES.

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"Le Follet" says:—"The dye is said, by competent judges, to be the most permanent ever brought out. Their finish is superb." Ladies must see that my name is branded on the back, without which none are guaranteed. Any length cut. Patterns post-free on application to

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Carriage paid to any town in England, Ireland, Scotland, or Wales on orders over 40s.

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JAY'S, Regent-street.

PEAU DE CHAMOIS COSTUMES.—A

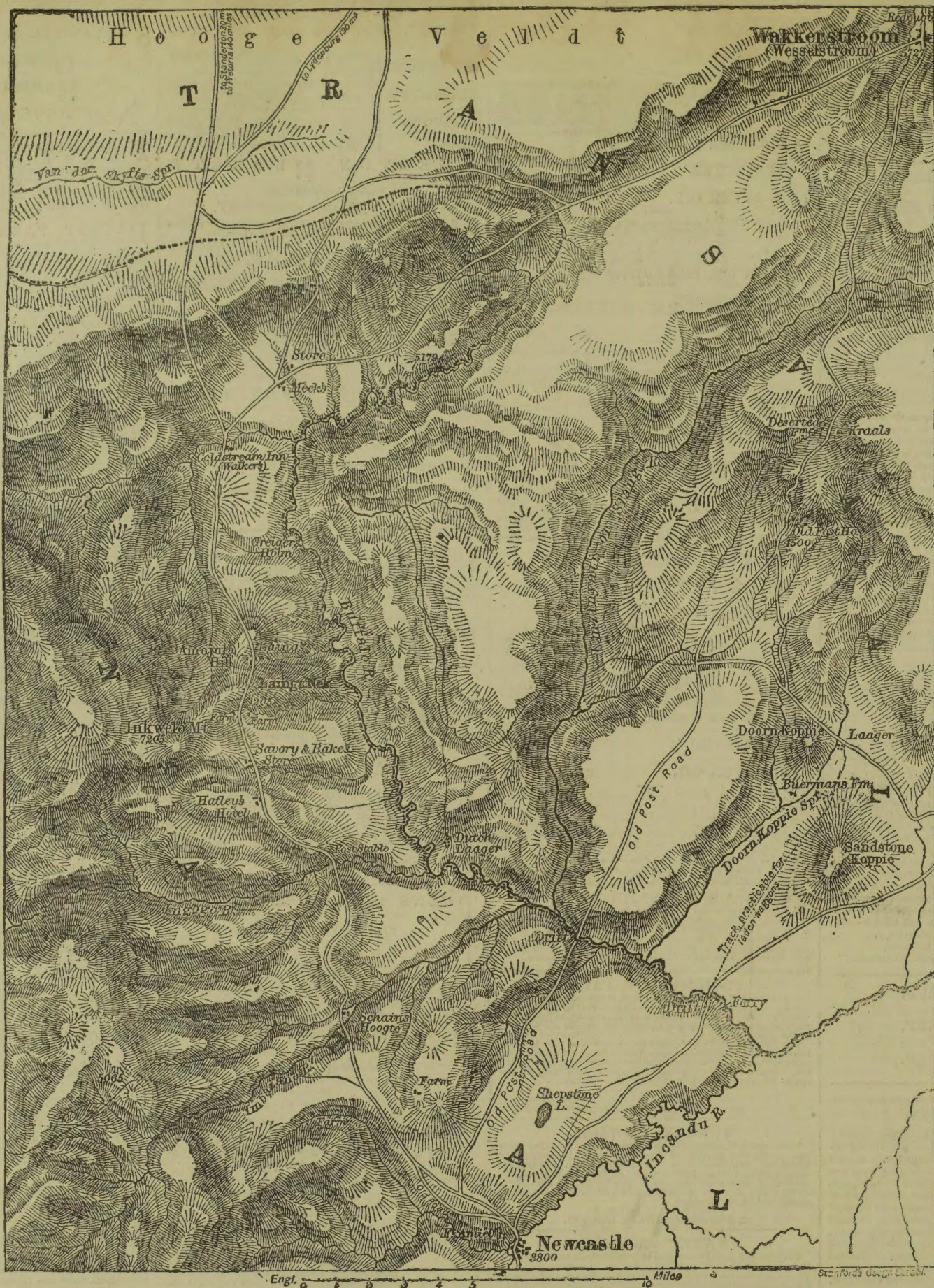
varied series of COSTUMES, made from Peau de Chamois Satin, are produced weekly during the season. Price, 6s. 6d. each, including sufficient for the present day.

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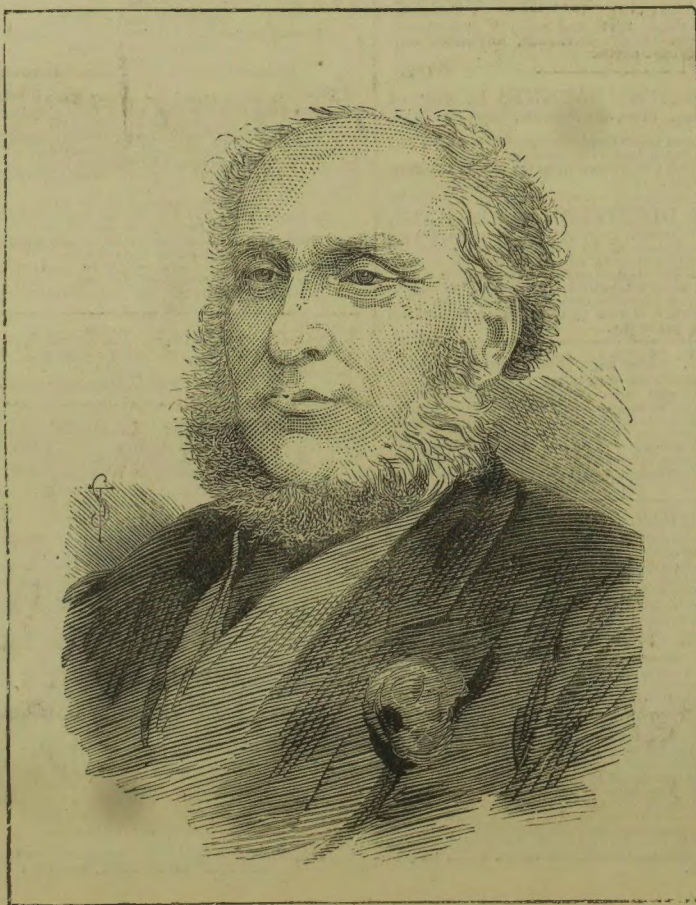
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TRANSVAAL BORDER.

A portion of the rugged highlands on the borders of Natal and the Transvaal country, where the British forces under Sir George Colley and Sir Evelyn Wood have to encounter the opposing Boers, under Commandant Franz Joubert, in the renewed advance this week, is delineated in our Map. The starting-point of their advance is the town of Newcastle, in Natal, the British headquarters for this campaign; and the immediate object is to force a passage to the Hooge Veldt or high open plain of the Transvaal, a sort of table-land, which is indicated at the top of the Map. The situation of Newcastle, about thirty miles distant in a straight line, as the crow flies, is seen at the bottom of the Map. It will be observed that from Newcastle three different roads branch off in northerly directions. The first goes mostly to north, or to west of north, crossing the successive hill-ranges that rise above the right bank of the Buffalo River on the Natal side. This is the direct and short road into the upland plain of the Transvaal, leading straight towards the positions of the beleaguered English garrisons, the nearest of them at Standerton, on the Vaal River, and Pretoria, about one hundred miles farther on. It was, therefore, in order to bring them speedy relief, with as little delay as possible, that Sir George Colley, a month ago, made his attempted advance by this more direct north road, but was stopped, on Friday, the 28th ult., by the repulse that he suffered from the Boers acting on the defensive at Laing's Nek. He then fell back on his entrenched camp, very close to Hatley's Hotel; but in a few days was compelled to move out and fight for his rear communications with Newcastle, as the road behind him, south of the Ingogo River, was closed by a junction of two parties of Dutchmen; the one crossing the Buffalo (probably near the spot marked "Dutch Laager" in our Map); the other coming from the west, having descended the Drakenberg mountain, passes out of the Orange Free State. On Tuesday, the 8th inst., Sir George Colley was attacked on both flanks, and in his front, by these combined parties of the Boers, while on his road to reopen the communications between his camp and Newcastle. This conflict took place on the elongated hill, clearly shown in the Map, one extremity of which is called Schain's Hooghte, and which extends between the Imbazane and Ingogo rivers. The Boers had taken up covered positions along three sides of the hill, and kept up such an incessant fire of their rifles across its bare summit, during six hours of that day, that the British troops were unable to get past. It will, of course, be perceived that, in this engagement, the attempted movement of Sir George Colley was in the reverse direction to that of his advance on the 28th ult. at Laing's Nek. He was now, at Schain's Hooghte, endeavouring to pass southward, and to clear the road to Newcastle from his camp near Hatley's Hotel; whereas, upon the former occasion, he had been seeking to force his way northward, over Laing's Nek to the Coldstream and Meek's Store, and thence across the final passes to the upland plain. The general result, however, of these unsuccessful operations was that last week he abandoned the direct road altogether, for a time, and returned to Newcastle, there to join Sir Evelyn Wood, who came up with large reinforcements from the coast. There was some apprehension that Sir Evelyn Wood's column might encounter opposition from the Boers then collected on the Biggarsberg, which is half-way between Ladysmith and Newcastle, far below the southern margin of our map. But the Dutch forces are probably too limited in numbers to be capable of acting at such a distance from their own base of operations. Sir



MAP OF THE TRANSVAAL BORDER BETWEEN NEWCASTLE, LAING'S NEK, AND WAKKERSTROOM.



THE LATE MR. JAMES ODAMS.

Evelyn Wood reached Newcastle, without any fighting, early on Thursday of last week, and there he met Sir George Colley, with the remnant of his original force. On Saturday last, after conferring with the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Evelyn Wood took a squadron of hussars with him, and rode out from Newcastle, crossing the Buffalo river and proceeding in a direction rather to the east of north, some thirty or forty miles over the hills to Wakkerstroom. This is the second or alternative route to get up to the Hooge Veldt or elevated open plain of the Transvaal. Sir Evelyn Wood's reconnaissance was perfectly successful; he found the country quite deserted of its inhabitants, and with no signs of an enemy in that direction. After approaching within ten or twelve miles of the frontier town of Wesselstroom, which will be found at the upper right-hand corner of our map, he returned with his party of cavalry to Newcastle. On Tuesday last Sir George Colley, with one column of the troops, again advanced to Schain's Hooghte, which he occupied in force, meeting with no opposition.

THE LATE MR. ODAMS.

This gentleman, who died lately, in his sixty-sixth year, at his residence near Bishop's Stortford, Herts, took an active interest in matters relating to agriculture. About 1866, when the cattle murrain or rinderpest had been brought to this country, he, at his sole cost and risk, provided, on ten acres of land on the river Thames near the Victoria Dock, a wharf and landing-stage, lairs for resting the cattle, a place for marketing, and slaughter-houses. He tendered these to the Privy Council, with the

result that an order was issued, and all foreign animals were landed, marketed, and slaughtered at this spot. Mr. Odams was a member of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, the Smithfield Club, the Central Chamber of Agriculture, the Central Farmers' Club, and the Farmers' Alliance. He was also a member of the French Peasants' Seed Fund Committee, formed under the presidency of Lord Vernon at the termination of the Franco-German War, and undertook the chartering and forwarding of the steam-vessels employed in the conveyance of consignments to different French ports.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Samuel Walker, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

Lord Norton presided last week in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, at the distribution of prizes and certificates to pupils of middle-class schools and to private students who had been successful at the December examinations of the College of Preceptors.

The London School Board on Thursday week discussed the estimated expenses for the coming year. The estimates of the Finance Committee met with much opposition, but they were ultimately agreed to. A proposition in reference to the Shaftesbury training-ship also gave rise to a good deal of opposition, and the further consideration of the question was adjourned till the following day, when Sir Charles Reed, M.P., again presided.—Subject to the consent of the Home Secretary, the Industrial Schools Committee were authorised to take the necessary steps to establish in the neighbourhood of the docks a "home" in connection with the Shaftesbury, in order to afford facilities for the disposal of boys to be sent to sea; and the Works Committee were empowered to take the necessary steps for the purchase of a site, and for the erection upon it of a suitable building for a truant school to accommodate one hundred boys. From the Skinners' Company came an offer of a scholarship of £30 per annum for four years, which was accepted.